

A NEW
GRAMMAR
OF THE
LATIN TONGUE.

OR, A

RATIONAL, SHORT, COMPREHENSIVE and PLAIN
METHOD of Communicating that
LANGUAGE to Tender Capacities.

FREED FROM

The many *Obscurities, Defects, Superfluities, and Errors*, which render the COMMON GRAMMAR an insufferable Impediment to the Progress of EDUCATION.

Commodiously contrived,

As well for the Initiating of LEARNERS, as for the Convenience of SUCH as through Difuse may have partly lost their LATIN.

To which is added,

A VOCABULARY, and *Practical* APPARATUS to the making of *Latin*.

The SIXTH EDITION, corrected:

By JOHN HOLMES, Master of the Publick Grammar School in Holt, Norfolk.

What wilt thou do? Wilt thou follow Reason, or thy Ancestors? LACT.

*Whatever Precepts you pretend to give,
Be sure to lay them down both clear and brief;
By that the're easier far to apprehend,
By this more faithfully preserv'd in Mind:
All Things superfluous are apt to cloy
The Judgment, and surcharge the Memory.*

OLDHAM.

L O N D O N:

Printed by W. STRAHAN for the AUTHOR:

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To the Right Worshipful the
Prime W A R D E N,
T H E

WARDENS, and the rest of the Worthy
Members of the Court of ASSISTANTS of
the Right Worshipful Company of *Fish-*
mongers, London; Patrons and Governors of
Sir *John Gresham's* Publick Grammar-School
at *Holt* in the County of *Norfolk*.

May it please Your Worships,



THE Benefit of the *Lads* of
this *Foundation*, and the deep
Obligations your Worships
have laid me under in your
late Reparations, and other Favours
conferr'd on *Holt School*, were my prin-
cipal Motives to this Undertaking.

For as your Worships have been
pleas'd, out of your great Regard to the
Good of Posterity, to endow this School
with a valuable and useful Library, not
only of the best Editions of the *Classicks*

DEDICATION.

and *Lexicographers*, but also with some Books of *Antiquities*, *Chronology*, and *Geography*, together with a suitable Pair of *Globes*, &c. I thought it a Duty incumbent on me at least to prepare the Way to the Knowledge thereof, by removing, as far as in me lay, all Obstacles, and by pointing out a more easy, sure, and speedy Method of training up Youth and redeeming their mispent Time, than has been hitherto generally practised.

In hopes therefore, that your Worships will approve of this *Essay*, as conducive to that End, I humbly intreat the Shadow of your Wing, and that you'll be pleased to accept this Acknowledgment of my Gratitude, as a Testimony how great my Desires are to demonstrate that I am,

Right Worshipful,

Your most obliged

Humble Servant,

JOHN HOLMES.



T H E P R E F A C E.



I may be expected from the Title Page, that I should here make good my Charge against the Common Grammar: But that having of late Years been so copiously handled by Persons of the first Rank in Grammatical Learning, I conceive a few Quotations from the chief of them may suffice.

It is deplorable (says Mr. A. COWLEY, in his *Proposition for the Advancement of Natural Philosophy*, p. 25.) to consider the Loss which Children make of their Time at most Schools; employing, or rather casting away, six or seven Years in the learning of Words only; and that too very imperfectly.

All Arts and Sciences have been exceedingly improved, only the Education of Youth in *England* stands at a Stay, and is the same it was almost Two hundred Years since, when *Lily's Grammar* was first compiled; as if in the very Twilight, when reform'd Learning first peep'd into the World, Things were brought to that State that nothing might be further suggested without a Crime.

MARK LEWIS, in the *Ded. to his Vestibulum Tech.* 1675.

It has been, long, a general Complaint, not without Cause, in the bringing up of Youth; and still is: That the tenth Part of Man's Life, ordinarily extended, is taken up in learning, and that very scarcely, the *Latin Tongue*.

J. MILTON, in his *Acced. commenc'd Gram. Pref.* p. 1.

Tantum Canonum Exceptionumque Molem, quâ pueritiae ingenia hodie obtundunt, neutiquam necessariam, imò

noxiam maximopere esse sentio. Quod utinam intelligerent, qui pueritiam in hujus Artis præceptis formandam aut firmandam susceperere. Nam per eos haut alia ratione Grammaticam licet discere, quam discendis tot supervacuis, quæ paullo post ventis tradantur. Atque utinam hac solum parte peccaretur. Nunc illi etiam, qui non exiguâ curâ omnia in docentium potius, quàm discantium, gratiam persequi sese studuerunt, immane quantum falsorum Canonum coacervârunt: Et tamen in tantâ commentorum commentariorumque mole plurima quoque momenti maximi nec Digito attigerunt.

Vossius, *de Art. Gram.* lib. 7. cap. 1.

The Age we live in, expects a more early Product and quicker Improvement of Youth than heretofore: But it seems almost impossible, at least extremely difficult, to satisfy their craving Expectations, by circuiting in the old obscure Rote of the Common Grammar.

J. PHILOMATH. *A Practical Gram.* Pref. p. 1. 1682.

Dolendum est quod cum hodie Artes omnes, liberales & illiberales, mirum in modum excultæ sint, Grammatica una (quæ est scientiarum Janitrix) jacet inculta, sentibus horrida, spinisque obvoluta: Per tot enim ambages salebrosas tantasque asperitates hodie in Scholis circumducuntur Pueri, ut non pauci etiam nobiles desperatione quâdam studia penitus deseruerant; alii etiam, proh dolor! in ipso introitu oneri succumbere coguntur, nec ulterius Pedem ferre valent.

A. MONRO, in *Pref. Gram.* 1689.

The vulgar Method that obtains in our Schools, is so miserably trifling, that any one, who duly considers it, will have much ado to forbear thinking, it has been contrived in Opposition to all the Rules of good Method, on purpose to render the learning of the Languages more tedious than it needs to be: How else were it possible for Boys of good Parts, to spend six or seven Years in a Grammar School, without attaining so much of the *Latin* Tongue, as to make Sense of half a dozen Lines in the easiest of the Classic Authors? This, upon Enquiry, will be found to be a very common Case.

J. CLARKE, *Master of Hull School, Essay on Educ.* p. 7.

The

The Consideration of this, has something in it so very affecting, that nobody can be unconcerned, who has the least Tincture of Humanity, &c. And, what not a little aggravates the Case, the Generality of Masters, ever since the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* have been content to look upon themselves as obliged to use that Grammar, which, by his Authority, was then ordered to be taught in all the Schools of his Realm; though, in the Preface thereto, it is expressly declared, that it was not designed thereby to exclude a better Way when found, but only in the mean Season to forbid a worse.

S. LOWE, of Hammersmith; *Pref. to Gram.* p. 6.

Great Complaints have been made against the Common Grammar, and abundant Proofs given of its Insufficiency.

Ibid.

Its Rules are full of Confusion and Perplexity, leading Youth on in an intricate Labyrinth, wherein he is continually toiling like an Horse in a Mill, to his great Loss of Time; as too many of us witness by woful Experience.

JO. WEBSTER, *Exam. of Acad.* p. 23.

Of the Unpleasantness, Difficulty, Falsity, and Uselessness of it, I have my own Experience for twenty Years. I have likewise heard and read abundance of sad Complaints, and Confessions of ingenious Men, both at home and abroad, that our Way was utterly wrong, &c. So that I think, that *Great Man* said not much amiss, that said, “ If all malicious Fiends and Men were met in consult, to contrive
“ a Way to Learning, of endless Trouble to the Master,
“ and vexatious useless Toil to the Scholar; they could
“ not have found one, that would be admitted to use,
“ worse than that we have.

S. HOADLY, once Master of Norwich School;
in his *Introd. to Useful Learn.* p. 4. of *Pref.*

The Complaint of our Country's slow instructing Youth in the *Latin* Tongue, is not without Cause; which tho' it be a great Ornament in a Gentleman, and such an Accomplishment, as alone will Man him abroad; yet is,

I confess, purchased at an over high rate. The long Journey from *In Speech* to *Profodia* (a greater Task than learning *Latin*) is too much Toil for a generous Mind to be enslav'd with, and is what makes many of our Youth nauseate School Learning. It is therefore incumbent on our Masters to shake off this *Opprobrium*, shorten the Way, and release the Prisoners from such Drudgery, as *Erasmus* terms it.

R. G. formerly Master of Newcastle School,

To say, as some have done, *Malle cum Lilio errare quam cum aliis rectè sentire*, is an Argument of Dotage, and verifies *Tacitus's* Saying, *Vitio Malignitatis humanæ vetera semper in Laude, præsentia in Fastidio sunt*. I do, I confess, after long Experience, being now a Septuagintarian, dissent from Mr. *Lily's* Method: And that not willingly; 'tis my Reason, 'tis the Detestation of Errors, tho' grey-headed, and the Love I bear to Truth.

T. M. in his Grammatical Miscel. printed at Oxford. 1660.

I little doubt proving the Indictment on *Lily's* System, namely, That it is in many things *False*, in most *Obscure*, *Superfluous* in things unnecessary, and very *Defective* in things necessary.

R. JOHNSON, Master of Nottingham School.
Vid. his Apparatus to a National Gram.

This being the State of Grammar Learning; it is no great Wonder, that few understand more than their Mother-Tongue; and that, even in that, we meet with such a deal of Impropriety, Unintelligibleness and Absurdity, among People of all Ranks, whatever Occasion they have of setting Pen to Paper.

S. LOWE, *Occas. Critiq.* p. 3.

We all conclude our Method is not right here in *England*; because our Neighbours raise their Youth to greater Perfection, with less *Toil* than we do, and in shorter *Time*.

M. LEWIS, *Pref. to Vellib.*

For the Redemption of *which*, when our Posterity is concerned, methinks it would be no great Matter, if we should

The P R E F A C E.

should acknowledge to the World, that we have been mistaken.

S. LOWE, in his Vocab. p. 60.

I could insert many more general Complaints; but, as I presume, these will be of sufficient Weight with the Unprejudiced, I proceed to Particulars. And first for palpable Errors and egregious Blunders of Lily's System, see the Animadversions and Noctes Nottinghamicæ of the laborious Mr. R. Johnson. Besides whom, for Obscurities, Superfluities, and Defects, I have a Cloud of Witnesses.

I shall pass by the σφάλματα the Oxford Annotator finds in it, and that large Comment more difficult to be learned than the Grammar itself, which he puts upon it. It is Crime enough that it is in *Latin*, and a great part of it in *Verses*.

MR. LEWIS, in Pref. to Vestib.

What can be more ridiculous than to deliver Rules for the learning of any thing in a Language the Learner understands not? I appeal to any Man of common Sense, whether if he was to learn the *Hebrew Tongue*, he would for that Purpose make Use of a Grammar writ in *Hebrew*. If not, let him consider the Reason he has to reject such a Method.

J. CLARKE'S *Essay on Educ.* p. 16.

Those that heretofore wrote *Grammars* in *Latin*, did so for the sake of Masters, who in their several Countries might from thence frame Rules in the vulgar Tongue, for the Use of the Natives. It being unreasonable (as Dr. Busby well observed) that the Principles of an unknown Language should be taught in an unknown Tongue, and that the Learner should be supposed to understand what he is going to learn, because he does not understand it.

ROYAL GRAMMAR, Reformed, Pref.

All the Time spent in getting by heart and construing *Latin Grammar Rules*, is absolutely *lost*, since it contributes not one Jot towards a Boy's Instruction in the *Latin Tongue*, but on the contrary, renders the learning of the *English Rules* more tedious abundantly, than they would be if delivered alone.

CLARKE'S *Essay*, p. 18.

Obj.

Obj. 1. The Accidence is in English.

Ans. It is an imperfect Introduction; because it has no Rules for the *Genders* of Nouns, which ought to be learned as soon as you decline a Substantive: It hath no Rules for the *Preterperfect Tenses* and *Supines* of Verbs, which ought to be taught as soon as you begin to form a Verb. Besides, were the Rules *perfect*, they are not *plain*, tho' in *English*, the *Etymology* consisting of Definitions to Children unintelligible, and the *Syntax* being founded upon an impracticable Hypothesis.

M. LEWIS's *Essay*, *Pref.*

Obj. 2. The Child gets Words in learning Latin Rules.

Ans. A very few, which he pays dear for. The Words excepted in the *Propria quæ maribus*, in the *Quæ genus*, and in the *As in præsentî*, must be gotten, let the Rule be in what Dress you please.

Ibid.

Would it not be a downright Piece of Mockery (says *Monf. Malebranch*) to give a *Frenchman* a *Grammar* wrote in *High-German* Verse, in order to teach him that Language? And yet, that which a *Chinese* could not hear without laughing, is, in this Part of the World we live in, approved, by the Wise and Learned.

CLARKE's *Essay*, p. 20.

In Grammar, an *English* Dress saves at least one half of the Time that is spent on *Lily's*.

R. PATE, *Master of Yarmouth School,*
and afterwards of *Norwich School.*

But the *Language* of *Lily's Grammar* is not the only Objection that lies against it; the ill Contrivance of it is another. The Rules he gives for the *Genders of Nouns*, are too intricate and puzzling for Boys. The most proper and easy Way would be to give Rules taken from the *Termination* or *Declension* of Nouns, without any Regard to the *increasing*, or *not increasing* of the Genitive Case.

CLARKE's *Essay*, p. 21.

As for *As in præsentî*, it would be a far shorter and readier Way for the *Present* and *Preterperfect* Tense with the
Supines

Supines of Verbs to appear *Unâ Synopsi*, than to scatter and distract them, as in the received Grammar. Besides, much time, with us, is lost in construing and expounding those harsh forced Verses.

T. FARNABY, in *Pref. Gram.* 1640.

A *Verse* is good to truss up loose Words in a portable Pack; but in no wise to be used as a Rule; if it be, whilst it helps the Memory, it hinders the Understanding. Think of the *English* of *Propria quæ maribus*, *Quæ genus*, &c. I suppose you will be persuaded these (and all the rest) would be better understood, and more easily remembred, if they were laid down in honest *English* Prose.

Those, that understand *Lily's Grammar*, know I do not seek a Knot in a Bulrush; what I have offered is the very Truth. In *Propria quæ maribus*, the Exceptions from the three special Rules are about thirty. The *Oxford Commentators* own *As in præsentis* so maimed and imperfect, as not easily to be amended with Annotations. And in the *Latin Syntax*, there are eight Score Rules; if we divide them into Branches, there are fifteen Score: A Regiment big enough to affright an old Soldier; a fresh Man, I am sure, dares not come near it.

The Doubt is, *what Case* a Substantive shall be, which is not the Nominative to the Verb. The Boy must think whether a *Substantive*, an *Adjective*, a *Verb*, a *Participle* or *Adverb* go before it. Suppose an *Adjective*, then are there almost thirty Rules and Exceptions to be thought of. As first, whether this *Adjective* signify *Desire*, *Knowledge*, &c. *Profit* or *Disprofit*, or the Measure of a thing, or be a *Verbal* in *ax*, or a *Partitive* or *Interrogative*, or a Noun of *Number*, &c. puzzling enough. I dare not ramble among the *Verbs*, where there are *threescore* and *ten* Rules; besides this, the Government of *Substantives*, the Regiment of *Pronouns*, (mighty plain for Children) *Gerunds*, *Supines*, *Time*, *Place*, *Participles*, and *Adverbs*, must be thought of.

I desire any one (tho' a little prejudiced) to think, whether he did, or any one does make *Latin* by these Rules, or that all do not learn these Rules by a frequent Application of Examples to them, a most tedious, useless and unprofitable Way. No wonder almost all Men forget their Gram-

mar as soon as they can, when no Boys are instructed, or at all helped, to get the Tongue by it.

The Impossibility of making *Latin* by these Rules, puts Masters upon a tedious, toilsome, and preposterous Course of *Parving* for two or three Years, before they begin to make *Latin*; and yet the *Prefacer* to *Lily* tells us, ‘The Scholar ought to begin to make *Latin*, before he begins to construe or parse any Author.

When Masters have run this Wild-Goose Chace, in despite of their Teeth, the Child will make *Latin* by the *Signs of the Cases*; the Rule I propose,

Naturam expellas Furcâ licet; usque recurret. HOR.

Since then the Water will run so smoothly and naturally in this Channel, I wonder we should take such Pains to cut another Current thro’ Rocks, and through Mountains. Seeing the Rule for Government, accommodated to our *English* Tongue, is so *Natural, Short, Plain, and Easy*, I wonder any should contend about it.

MR. LEWIS, in *Pref. to his Essay*.

A Grammar designed for the Use of Boys at School, should be *compendious*, that is, should comprise the most useful and necessary Things, and those only. And such a one I think *Lily’s* can hardly pass for. He does not only abound with Things that are trifling, and of little Use, but he is really very deficient in Things necessary. Thus his Rule for the *Accusative Case* before the *Infinitive Mood*. *Verba infiniti modi, &c.* his Rules for the Use of the *Infinitive* after a *Verb* or an *Adjective*, *Ablative Absolute*, the Use of the *Gerunds* and *Supines* are all ridiculous, and contain no manner of Direction, though these are Matters of Importance, and necessary for Boys to be informed in.

CLARKE’S *Essay*, p. 114.

A Grammar, by which a Language may be attained the nearest Way, must be *Comprehensive, Certain, Plain*, and as *Brief*, as will consist with its being *Comprehensive*. As for *Comprehension*, the World is not well agreed about the Matter; many supposing that a general Draught of what is
most

most ordinary, is enough in that respect. I must confess, I am not for jading the Memories of young People, by obliging them to run through too much in this Way: But the Grammar must be sufficient; or how will they get what they find not there, without Abundance more Trouble? All that is to be done in this Case, is, to distinguish between Things of ordinary Use, and such as are rare and extraordinary; to make the first Matter of *Rule* to get by Heart, together with such *Exceptions* as are any thing common: And the latter so, as to be most readily found on Occasion.

R. JOHNSON, *Animadv. on Lily, Pref. p. 28.*

By such a proper Method a Lad of moderate Capacity, in less Time than is generally thrown away at School, might, besides *Languages*, attain to a considerable Skill in *History*, *Chronology*, *Geography*, and the most necessary and useful Things in *Divinity*, &c.

S. LOWE, *Gram. Pref. p. 11.* J. CLARKE, *Essay, p. 9.*

In short, whereas *Lily* will be found to cost Boys, in most and the best Schools, two Years Time at least, and in many others a great deal more; I would propose it to the serious Consideration of all such as are intrusted with the Education of Youth, whether or no it would not be very well worth their while, and turn much to their own Credit and Advantage, in the speedy Progress of Youth under their Care, by saving a great deal of Time that is thrown away upon *Lily* to no Purpose, to promote and encourage the Design of substituting in the Room of that *Latin Trifle*, *A Compendious, Methodical, Easy Grammar, in English.*

CLARKE, *Essay, p. 27.*

In the Words of these Gentlemen, (whose Abilities in Grammatical Learning scarce any will dispute) I have chose to express my own Sentiments of what our Common Grammar is, and what it ought to be. And agreeable thereto, perhaps this Method may appear,

I. Rational. Particular Regard being had to the most natural Order, (proceeding a notioribus ad minus nota, and comparing what we are to learn with what we already know, that every Thing might be found in its proper Place) and Dis-

junction

distinction made between Things of ordinary Use, and such as are rare and extraordinary.

2. *Short and Comprehensive.* In as much as it contains the most useful and necessary Things, and them only. There being not so much, as the twentieth Part of Lily, to be learned memoriter, and yet nothing in him material omitted, though much more comprehended.

3. *Plain.* The Rules being short, and in easy English; and adapted to the Mode and Genius of the English Language, as far as possibly could be, without too great an Affectation of Novelty. To avoid the Imputation of which, no Change has been made, even in the smallest Matters, but on reasonable Considerations. Hence Lily's Division of Grammar into four Parts, his eight Parts of Speech, their Names, and other Grammatical Terms are still kept.

And this may in some measure answer the Objection, that it may be an Hindrance to a Lad initiated in this Grammar, to be removed to another School; the Method being essentially the same, only its Obscurities cleared, its Defects supplied, its Superfluities retrenched, and its Errors rectified.

For should a Lad happen to be moved at twelve Months End, (the worst Time of all) he will by then be able to decline a Noun and form a Verb, understand Concord and Government, and be far more able to bear the Toil, and to understand Lily's Grammar, than if he had gone thro' only his Accidence, the most that's usually done in a Year.

And as for Youths, who have been educated the old Way for three or four Years, they will in all Probability, in a Month's Time, understand and make use of this Method better than ever they could Lily's, nay and by it, perhaps, understand Lily's better than ever they did before.

Compendious Schemes of the Declensions and Conjugations I should mightily approve of, did not Experience teach me, that they illy suit with dull Capacities; however, Care has been here taken to distinguish between what is Radical and what Servile; that being, I think, the most such Schemes pretend to. I should be also inclined to form the Verb by the Infinitive and Participle, thus Amare amavi amatus, instead of the Indicative and Supine, Amo amavi amatum; were our Dictionaries agreeable thereto. The Abuse of the usurped Articles I have retrenched, their Use retained. An-

nus is put instead of *Magister*, there being more Nouns of the second Declension in *us* than in *er*; *Honor* for *Lapis*, Nouns in *is* of the third, being regularly Feminine; and *Gradus* for *Manus* on the same Account. *Durus* for *Bonus*, because *Bonus* is irregular in Comparison, &c. So likewise in the Verbs, *Moneo* is put for *Doceo*, because *monui monitum* is regular, *docui doctum* not. *Rego rexi* is regular, *Lego legi* not. *Cum aliis*.

The Way of using this Grammar, to the best Advantage, must be left to every Master's Discretion; though the Way, in general, that we have found best, is this,

1. That nothing be got by Heart but what is in the larger Character, and marked with the Numbers [I. II. III. &c. and in Syntax with I. II. and A. B. C. &c.] all which also should be brought into Practice, (the very Soul of all Instruction) as they go along, by proper Examples taken from the VOCABULARY, and proposed for Practice, at the End of this Treatise. I mean, Examples of the Declensions, Comparisons, Conjugations, &c. For the more easy Performance of which in Schools, I would recommend the Use of Slates and Pencils. And afterwards to proceed in like Manner (as soon as they can distinguish the Parts of Speech) to their Syntax Examples, a sufficient Number of which, of the Master's proposing, they should turn under every Rule. This perhaps may appear a better Way than to lay at once the whole Weight of a Latin Grammar on a Beginner's Shoulders.

2. That while they are doing this, in one Part of the Day, in the other they may be making a Beginning in Clarke's Corderius, and so go on to the easiest Classick Authors, with Translations as literal as possible; the most proper Means of gaining a Copia of Words with Ease and Delight, as well as of shortning of the Way to a familiar Use of those Authors.

3. That the Rules so mark'd, when once learned, be frequently repeated all together; at least once in a Month. Which, with the preceding Practice, will help us not only to get, but to keep Grammar. The Rules being so fixed and understood, that we may almost as soon forget our Names as forget them.

4. That the other Parts (especially those that are in the next largest Letter) be carefully read over, taught, and explained

plained by familiar Questions, and proper Examples, where there is Occasion, as before.

5. *That all the other Observables be diligently explained, and practised in their proper Place, and Seasons. All which must, at last, be left to the Management of the industrious Teacher: Who is desired to remember, that*

This Grammar pretends only to lay the Foundation, and establish the Ground-Work; it being impossible for a Treatise of this Bulk to contain all that's necessary for Scholars. As for the Idioms of the Tongue, after having gone through Mr. Clarke's judicious Introduction to making Latin, great Advantage may be made of Willimot's Peculiars, Walker's Particles, &c. together with the diligent Master's Remarks on the Classics, as a Lad passes through them. For Criticisms, Youths, when fit, may have put into their Hands Vossius, Sanctius, with his learned Commentators Scioppius, Perizonius, &c. the Oxford Commentators on Lily, the indefatigable Mr. Richard Johnson's Grammatical Works, and the accurate Mr. Sol. Lowe's.

Lately publish'd,

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GEOGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY
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By JOHN HOLMES,

Master of the Publick GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in Holt, Norfolk.

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GRAMMAR RULES.

I.  R A M M A R is the *Letter-Art*, whereby we are taught to speak or write properly.

The Principles of Grammar are *Letters*. Letters make *Syllables*, Syllables make *Words*, and Words *Sentences*, which are *pronounced*.

Hence the Parts of Grammar are four,
ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX,
and PROSODY.

Orthography treats of Letters and Syllables; *Etymology* of Words; *Syntax* of Sentences; and *Prosody* of Pronunciation.

Of ORTHOGRAPHY:

O R T H E

First Part of G R A M M A R.

C H A P. I.

Grammatica in minimis quidem versatur, sed sine quibus nemo evasit maximus: nugas agit, sed quæ ad seria ducunt. Erasmi. Præf. ad Laur. Vallam.

O RTHOGRAPHY teacheth to *spell* Words with *proper* Letters, and what else pertains to *exact Writing*.

§. 1. Of *Letters* and *Syllables*.

II. In *Latin* there are twenty four Letters, a b c d e f g h i j l m n o p q r s t u v x y z, Six *Vowels*, a e i o u, and the rest *Consonants*.

These are called *Mutes*, b c d e f g h p q s t v; *liquids*, l m n r; *Double*, j x z. The k and w are not *Latin Letters*.

A *Vowel* is a Letter that has a Sound or *Voice*.

A *Consonant* has no Sound, unless joined to a *Vowel*, with which it *sounds*; thus *prs* has no Sound, *pars* has.

III. C is founded before the *Vowels* thus, c, a-ca, ce, ci, co, cu, cy.

G is founded before the *Vowels*, thus, g, a-ga, ge, gi, go, gu, gy.

A *Syllable* is the *Comprehension* of one Sound in a Word, as *Vir*. So that there are as many *Syllables* in a Word, as there are distinct Sounds; as in *Virtutes* are three, *Vir-tu-tes*.

A *Diphthong* is one Sound made of two *Vowels*; of which are nine, ae, oe, ai, ei, oi, ui, au, eu, ou: as in *Musæ*, *Cælum*, *Aio*, *Hei*, *Oileus*, *Cui*, *Audio*, *Euge*, *Quousque*.

Note, Ch in *Latin Words* sound like k, as *Charta* sounds *Karta*. And T before a *Vowel* generally sounds sh, as *Natio*. Except at the Beginning of a Word, as *Tiara*; or s comes before, as *Quæstio*.

§. 2. Of the Use of *CAPITALS*.

Letters are made either *Small*, a b c, &c. or *Great*, A B C, &c.

CAPITALS or *Great-letters* are used only to begin *Sentences*, *Verses*, *Titles*, *Proper Names*, and remarkable Words.

But *Capitals* when found alone sometimes stand for *Abbreviations*, as A. D. Anno Domini; A. M. Anno Mundi; A. U. C. Ab Urbe Condita; M. A. Magister Artium; A. B. Artium Baccalaureus; M. D. Medicinæ Doctor; S. T. P. Sacræ Theologiæ Professor; R. S. S. Regiæ Societatis Socius; LL. D. Legum Doctor; U. I. D. Utriusque Juris Doctor; M. S. Memoriarum Sacrum; MS. Manuscriptum; MSS. Manuscripta; S. D. Salutem dicit; S. P. Salutem precatur; S. P. D. Salutem plurimam dicit; D. D. D. Dat. dicat. dedicat; S. V. B. E. Q. V. Si veles bene est, ego quoque valeo; P. R. Populus Romanus; R. P. Respublica; S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus; P. C. Patres Conscripti; S. C. Senatus Consultum; COSS. Consulibus; N. B. Nota Bene; E. G. Exempli Gratiâ, &c.

Some.

Sometimes *Capitals* stand for a Latin *Prænomēn*. (For the *Romans* had usually three, and oft times four Names; as 1 *Publius*, 2 *Cornelius*, 3 *Scipio*, 4 *Africanus*. The first their *Prænomēn* or proper Name. 2 *Nomen* or Name of their Stock or Ancestors. 3 *Cognomen* or Name of their particular Family. 4 *Agnomen* or Name given them from some remarkable Deed or Event. Thus A. stands for Aulus; C. Caius; C. Caia; D. Decius; G. Gaius; L. Lucius or Lucia; M. Marcus or Marcia; P. Publius; Q. Quintus; S. Sextus; Sp. Spurius; T. Titus or Tullius, &c.

The *Romans* likewise used seven of the *Capitals* to express their Numbers by, which may be called *Numeral Letters*.

I, 1; V, 5; X, 10; L, 50; C, 100; D, 500; M, 1000.

Their Reasons may be these. M being the first Letter of *Mille* stands for 1000; which M was formerly writ *CIƆ*. Half of that *IƆ* or D is 500. C the first Letter of *Centum* stands for 100, which C was anciently writ *Ɔ*, and so half of it will be L 50. X denotes 10, which is twice 5, and made of two V's, one at the top, and t'other at the bottom. V stands for 5, because their Measure of *five Ounces* was of that Shape. And I stands for 1, because 'tis made by one Stroke of the Pen.

The Rules are, 1. If a less Number stands before a greater, the less must be taken from the greater; as IV, 4; IX, 9; XL, 40, &c.

2. If a less Number follows a greater, the less must be added to the greater; as VI, 6; XI, 11; LX, 60; CX, 110, &c. Example,

London was burnt in the Year { MDCLXVI } 1666.
or
{ CIƆIƆCXLVI }

§. 3. Of Pointing or the Use of STOPS.

And that we may read, write, and understand distinctly, *Orthography* teaches how to use the *Stops* or Points of Distinction. Which are six.

A Comma { , } A Colon { : } An Interrogation { ? }
A Semicolon { ; } A Period { . } An Exclamation { ! }

A Comma makes but a small Distinction, while the Reader may tell *one*.

A Semicolon makes a full Distinction, while the Reader may tell *two*.

A Colon makes a fuller Distinction, while the Reader may tell *four*.

A Period makes the fullest Distinction, while the Reader may tell *six*, and concludes the Sentence, causing the next Word to begin with a Capital, as in Example:

Persuade your self that it is, as I write; some of our Time is snatched from us, some is withdrawn, some slides away: but most shameful is that Loss, which comes through Negligence. SENECA.

An *Interrogation* asks a Question; as, *Who will read this?*

An *Exclamation* is used at any sudden Cry or Wondring; as, *O the Cares of Men!*

§. 4. Of *MARKS* in Writing or Printing.

Orthography contains also other *Accidental Marks*; namely,

A <i>Parenthesis</i> {	() {	A <i>Diæresis</i> {	¨ {
An <i>Hyphen</i> {	- {	An <i>Apostrophe</i> {	' {

A *Parenthesis* includes one Sentence in another, which *included* Sentence, were it left out, the Sense would be entire; as, *Teach me (I pray you) to read.*

An *Hyphen* connects the Syllables of a Word writ part at the end of one Line, and part, for want of room, at the beginning of the next; as, *Gram-mar*, not *Gramm-ar*, *Trans-action*, not *Tran-saction*, accoring to the Distich—

Spell as you speak, this Rule remember ever,
The Sounds of *Simple*, Parts of *Compounds* sever.

It also joins two Words into one; as, *Foot-stool*, *Pater-Familias*.

A *Diæresis* divides Diphthongs, and makes two Syllables of that which without the Mark would be but one; as *æris* sounds *a-e-ris*, not *aris*.

An *Apostrophe* is the Mark of a Letter taken away; as, *Us'd* for *Used*, *Tun' habes* for *Tune habes*.

These Marks are also sometimes met with: § *Section*.

¶ *Paragraph*. “ ” *Quotations*. ^ *Caret*. †† *References*.

* * *Asterisms*.



OF ETYMOLOGY:

OR, THE

Second Part of GRAMMAR.

CHAP. I.

Vulgò Etymologiam appellant; sed perperàm: cum Etymologia vocum origines inquirat; Analogia vocabulorum discrimina exponat.

Vossius de Annal. l. 1. c. 1.

ETYMOLOGY teacheth *rightly* to know and distinguish *Words*, or the Parts of Speech.

IV. Words, or the Parts of Speech, are of eight *Kinds*; whereof *four* are declined, *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*; and *four* not declined, *Adverb*, *Conjunction*, *Præposition*, *Interjection*.

To be *declined* is when a Word *changes* it's Ending.

To be *undeclined* is when a Word doth not *change* it's Ending.

Note, Grammarians in constituting *eight* Parts of Speech have not kept strictly to the Order of Nature. For Speech being the Expression of our *Thoughts*, and there being nothing in the World to think of but *Things*, *Actions*, or *Circumstances*; *three* might have been sufficient, *viz.* *Nouns*, to name *Things*; *Verbs*, to shew *Actions*; and *Adverbs*, to recite *Circumstances*.

§. I. Of a NOUN.

V. A *Noun* is the Name of a *Thing*, and it is declined with *Number*, *Case* and *Gender*.

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There are *two Numbers*; the *Singular*, which speaks but of *One*, as *Musa*, a Song; and the *Plural*, which speaks of *more than One*, as *Musæ*, Songs.

The *Cases* are *Six* in each *Number*, the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

The *Nominative* comes *before* a *Verb*; the *Genitive* has the Sign *of*; the *Dative* the Sign *to* or *for*; the *Accusative* *follows* the *Verb*; the *Vocative* *calls* or *speaks to*; the *Ablative* has the Signs *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*, *than*.

Genders are *three*, the *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

Note, For the sake of distinguishing Gender, in the *Nominative Case* of *Nouns*, we use *Hic* for *Masculine*, *Hæc*, *Feminine*, *Hec*, *Neuter*.

VI. Words that signify the *Male-kind* are *Masculine*; as *hic Vir*, a Man, *Puer*, a Boy, *Taurus*, a Bull, *Gallus*, a Cock.

Words that signify the *Female-kind* are *Feminine*; as *hæc Mulier*, a Woman, *Puella*, a Girl, *Vacca*, a Cow, *Gallina*, a Hen.

Words ending in *um* are *Neuter*; as *hoc Regnum*, a Kingdom.

Nouns are of two Sorts, *Substantive* and *Adjective*.

A *Substantive* is the Name of a *Substance* or *Thing* itself, having before it, in English, *a*, *an*, or *the*; as *Mensa*, a Table, *Oculus*, an Eye, *Rex*, the King.

An *Adjective* is the Name of the *Nature* and *Manner* of a Thing; as *Durus*, hard, *Felix*, happy, *Mollis*, soft.

§. 2. OF DECLINING *Substantives*.

The *Declensions*, or Ways of declining *Nouns*, are *five*; and they are known by the ending of the *Genitive Case singular*. Thus,

The *Genitive* of the *First* ends in *Æ*, the *Second* in *I*, the *Third* in *IS*, the *Fourth* in *US*, the *Fifth* in *EI*.

Note,

Note, The unchangeable Letters of a Word are called *Radical*, the changeable *Servile*; as *Mus-a*, *Mus-æ*, *Mus-am*, &c.

VII. The *first Declension* changes a Noun's *Ending*, thus,

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>hæc</i>	<i>Mus-a</i>	N. <i>Mus-æ</i>	} <i>Songs.</i>
G.	<i>Mus-Æ of</i>	G. <i>Mus-arum of</i>	
D.	<i>Mus-æ to</i>	D. <i>Mus-is to</i>	
A.	<i>Mus-am</i>	A. <i>Mus-as</i>	
V.	<i>Mus-a o Song</i>	V. <i>Mus-æ o</i>	
A.	<i>Mus-â with</i>	A. <i>Mus-is with</i>	

Obs. 1. The first Declension has in the Nominative 4 different Endings; 1 *Latin* in *a*, as *Musa*; and 3 *Greekish* in *as*, *es*, *Æneas*, *Anchises*, *Penelope*.

2. The *Dative* and *Ablative* plural of some Nouns of this Declension, such as *Filia*, *Nata*, *Dea*, *Domina*, *Socia*, *Famula*, *Serva*, *Anima*, *Mula*, *Equa*, make *abus* to distinguish them from *Males* of the 2d.

3. The Poets sometimes turn *æ* into *ai* or *as*, as G. *Terrai*, *Aulai*, *Familiâs*, *Viâs*, for *Terræ*, *Aulæ*, *Familiæ*, *Viæ*.

4. Sometimes *arum* is contracted into *um*; as G. *Cœlicolûm* for *Cœlicolarum*.

5. The Greek Nouns reducible to this Declension ending in *as*, *es*, *Masculine*, and in *e* *Feminine*, are thus declined.

Sing. N. *Æneas*. G. D. *Æneæ*. Ac. *Æneam*. V. Abl. *Ænea*.

Sing. N. *Anchises*. G. D. *Anchisæ*. Ac. *Anchisen*. V. Abl. *Anchise* or *a*.

Sing. N. *Vo*. D. Abl. *Penelope*. G. *Penelopes*. Acc. *Penelopen*.

If any of them have the Plural (as *Epitome*) they are declined like *Musæ*, *arum*, &c.

VIII. The *second Declension* changes it's *Ending*, thus,

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>hic</i>	<i>Ann-us</i>	N. <i>Ann-i</i>	} <i>Years.</i>
G.	<i>Ann-I of</i>	G. <i>Ann-orum of</i>	
D.	<i>Ann-o to</i>	D. <i>Ann-is to</i>	
A.	<i>Ann-um</i>	A. <i>Ann-os</i>	
V.	<i>Anne o</i>	V. <i>Ann-i o</i>	
A.	<i>Ann-o with</i>	A. <i>Anni-s with</i>	

Obs. 1. The second Declension has in the Nominative five different Endings, *er, ir, ur, us, um*; and 2 Greekish, *os* and *on*; as *Culter, Vir, Satur, Annus, Regnum, Logos* and *Barbiton*.

2. Some think *us* and *um* to have been formerly the only Latin Terminations, and *er, ir, ur, Culter, Vir, Satur*, to have laid aside their old Endings, *Culterus, Virus, Saturus*.

3. Greek Nouns reducible to this Declension end in *os, on*, and *eus*. Nouns in *os* make the Accusative in *on*. Nouns in *on* are Neuter. Nouns in *eus* are declined like Latin Nouns in *us*, as *Orpheus, i, o, um*, &c. though the Poets sometimes decline them thus. Sing. N. *Orpheus*, G. *Orpheos*, D. *Orphei*, Ac. *Orphea*, V. *Orpheu*, Abl. *Orpheo*. So also other Greek Nouns are sometimes latinized, thus, N. *Androgeos*, G. *Androgei*, D. *Androgeo*, &c. And sometimes declined after their own Form, thus, Sing. N. *Androgeos*, G. D. Ac. V. A. *Androgeo*.

4. The Genitive Plural of all Greek Nouns end in (*ων*) *on*.

IX. The *third* Declension changes it's *Ending*, thus,

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>hic</i> Honor	} <i>Honour.</i>	N. Honór-es	} <i>Honours.</i>
G. Honór-IS <i>of</i>		G. Honór-um <i>of</i>	
D. Honór-i <i>to</i>		D. Honór-ibus <i>to</i>	
A. Honór-em		A. Honór-es	
V. Hon-ór <i>o</i>		V. Honór-es <i>o</i>	
A. Honór-e <i>with</i>		A. Honór-ibus <i>with</i>	

Obs. 1. The third Declension has numerous Endings in the Nominative, though but eleven final Letters, *viz.* *a, o, e, c, d, l, n, r, s, t, x*; as *Problema, Rete, Leo, Lac, David, Animal, Flumen, Honor, Nubes, Caput, Rex*.

2. To know the *Genitive* Case of the third Declension. Generally *A* in the Nominative makes in the Genitive *atis*, *E* makes *is*. *O onis*. *DO dinis*. *GO ginis*. *C* takes *tis*. *D* takes *is*. *L, N, R*, take *is*. *MEN* makes *minis*. *S* (after *N* and *R*) make *tis*. *BS bis*. *PS pis*. *AS atis*. *ES* and *IS* makes *is*. *QS otis*, *US eris*. *PUT pitis*. *X cis* or *gis*, &c.

3. The Use of *Authors* will in Time make familiar these, and other Variety of Inflections from the Nominative of this Declension. But in some measure to account for the Difficulty of which, the Learner may observe, that

that many Words seem to have lost their ancient Ending ; as *Lac, Mel, Animal, &c.* heretofore *Laſte, Melle, Animale*. So *Dux, Rex, Vox, &c.* heretofore *Ducis, Regis, Vocis*. So *Ars, Plebs, Trabs, &c.* formerly *Artes, Plebes, Trabes*. So *Sanguis, Turbo, Plato, Ligo, &c.* anciently *Sanguen, Turben, Platon, Ligon, &c.* *Jecur, Cinis*, formerly *Jecor, Ciner, &c.*

4. Proper Names (except of *Men*) in the Acc. Sing. of this Declension make *im* ; the Poets in : As *Tybrim, Tbamaſim, Oſirim, Nemeſim*. Theſe alſo end in *im, Vim, Amuſſim, Sitim, Tuſſim, Ravim, Canabim, Cummim, Cucumim, Sinapim*, and their Ablative in *i*. Neuters in *e, al, ar*, make their Ablative in *i*, their N. Acc. and Voc. plural in *ia*. Theſe make *em, or im*, in the Acc. Sing. and *e* or *i* in the Ablative, *Aqualis, Avis, Clavis, Cutis, Febris, Meſſis, Navis, Ovis, Pelvis, Puppis, Ratis, Reſtis, Securis, Sentis, Turris*. Theſe make *e* or *i* in the Ablative, *Amnis, Anguis, Ciwis, Claſſis, Collis, Finis, Fuſtis, Ignis, Imber, Labes, Meſſis, Mons, Orbis, Pars, Poſtis, Sordes, Sors*, all Adjectives of one ending and Comparatives ; though ofteneſt *e*. And all that end in *i* or *e* and *i* in the Ablative, make *ium* in the Genitive Plural, except Comparatives, and theſe, *vetus, uber, puber, compos, degener, dives, inops, memor, ſtrigilis, virgil, ſupplæ*. Alſo Nouns ending with two Conſonants make *ium*, as *Infans, Parens* ; and Nouns not increaſing, as *Orbis, Callis, &c.* Except *Canum, Patrum, Juvenum, Natum, Volucrum, Panum, Matrum, Fratrum, Senum, Vatum, &c.* Theſe likewiſe make *ium*. *Cor, Cos, Dos, Faux, Glis, Lar, Lis, Mas, Mus, Nix, Nox, Os, Sal, Vas*.

5. Neuters in *ma*, as *Poema*, make Gen. pl. *Poe-ma-tum, or orum, D.* and Abl. *Poemat-ibus, or is*. *Bos* makes by Contraſtion Gen. pl. *Bœum, D.* and Abl. *Bœbus* and *Bûbus*.

6. Greekiſh Nouns ſometimes make the Acc. Sing. in *a*, and the Acc. Plu. in *as* ; as *Lampas, Lampada, Lampados* ; *Æneis, Æneida, Æneidas* ; *Æther, Æthera, &c.* Some alſo retain other Greekiſh Caſes ; as *Pæſis, Poeſeos, &c.* which will be beſt learned by Obſervation.

X. The *fourth* Declenſion changes it's *Ending*, thus,

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>bic</i>	Gradus	N. Grad	us
G.	Grad-US of	G. Grad-uum	of
D.	Grad-ui to	D. Grad-ibus	to
A.	Grad-um	A. Grad-us	
V.	Grad-us o	V. Grad-us o	
A.	Grad-u with	A. Grad-ibus	with

a Step.

Steps.

Obſ. 1. The *fourth* Declenſion has five different Endings in the Nominative, *us, ſus, tus, xus, and u* ; as *Gradus, Viſus, Auditus, Fluxus, Cornu*.

2. Sing. N. hoc *Cornu, u, u, u, u, u*. Plu. *Cornua, uum, ibus, ua, ua, ibus*.

3. *Jeſus* makes Acc. *Jeſum*, in all other Caſes *Jeſu*.

4. This

4. This fourth Declension is only a Contraction of the third. Thus N. *Gradus*. G. *Gradus*, contracted *Gradûs*, &c. The Dative is also sometimes contracted; as *Parce metû Cytherea*. Virg. for *metui*. The Genitive Plural also; as *Quæ gratia currûm*, Virg. for *curruum*.

5. In the Dat. and Abl. plu. These have *ibus*, *Arcus*, *Acus*, *ficus*, *lacus*, *partus*, *quercus*, *specus*, *tribus*. These have *ibus* and *ubus*, *Artus*, *Portus*, *Questus*, *Genu*, *Veru*.

6. Many Nouns of the fourth being *Verbals*, some think from hence are borrowed the Supines in *um* and *u*.

XI. The *fifth* Declension changes it's *Ending*, thus,

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hæc</i>	Facies	N. Faci-es	} <i>Facies.</i>
G.	Faci-EI <i>of</i>	G. Faci-êrum <i>of</i>	
D.	Faci-êi <i>to</i>	D. Faci-êbus <i>to</i>	
A.	Faci-em	A. Faci-ês	
V.	Faci-es <i>o</i>	V. Faci-ês <i>o</i>	
A.	Faci e <i>with</i>	A. Faci-êbus <i>with</i>	

Obf. 1. Only *Res* and *Dies* have all the Plural Cases, the rest have only N. Acc. and V. Plural. Unless (perhaps) these are read in other Cases.

Spes, *Species*, *Facies*, *Acies*, (fors) *Progeniesque*.

XII. General OBSERVATIONS.

1. The *Nominative* and *Vocative* are always alike; except in Nouns in *us* of the second Declension, which make *e*; and *proper* Names in *ius*, which make *i*. *Meus* makes *Mi*, *Filius* makes *Fili*, and *Deus* makes *Deus*.

2. The *Dative*, and *Ablative* Plural are always alike.

3. Nouns of the *Neuter Gender*, have always the *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative* alike, and in the *Plural* those three Cases end in *a*. As

Singular.		Plural.	
N. Acc. V.	Regn-um	N. Acc. V.	Regn-a
G.	Regn-i <i>of</i>	G.	Regn-orum <i>of</i>
D. & Abl.	Regn-o <i>to or with</i>	D. & Abl.	Regn-is <i>to or with</i>

N. Acc.V. Animal.

G. Animal is of

D. & Abl. Animal-i to or with

} *a living
Creature.*

N. Acc.V. Animal-ia

G. Animal-ium of

D. & Abl. Animal-ibus to

or with

} *Living
Creatures.*

§ 3. RULES for the GENDER of Nouns.

XIII. There are *two* Ways to know the *Gender* of a Noun. The first by it's SIGNIFICATION. The second by it's ENDING.

Rules by SIGNIFICATION are two,

1. Nouns that signify *Males* or *Hees* are *Masculine*. And Nouns that signify *Females* or *Shees* are *Feminine*.——To these add *Mr. Lowé's Rule*.

* MALES, *Winds, Months*, are : *Rivers* and *Mounts* may be : *HIC*;
FEMALES, *Ship, Gem, Land, Town, Herb, Poem, Tree* : *HÆC*;

2. Nouns that signify; (or are common to) both *Male* or *Female*, are *Masculine* or *Feminine*, according as they signify; as *hic* Conjux a *Husband*, *hæc* Conjux a *Wife*.

* I humbly conceive *Exceptions* from this *Rule* to be more curious and critical than useful to Children, being of opinion with *Mr. LOWE*, who explains this *Rule* in these Words.——“ The Names of *Winds* and *Months* “ are always *Masculine*, the Names of *Rivers* and *Mountains* (though many “ of them have the *Gender* of the *Termination*) *MAY BE* *Masculine* also, “ with respect to the Appellatives *Fluvius* and *Mensis*. The same likewise “ may be said of those that are *Feminine* by Signification: For though many “ of them are *Masculine* or *Neuter* according to their *Termination*, (and “ Authors use them so) yet may they also be used in the *Feminine*, with “ respect to the Commons *Navis, Gemma, Terra, Urbs, Herba, Fabula, Arbor*. Thus (says *Mr. JOHNSON*)

“ *Propers from Commons Genders take,*

“ *So Dis is Male for Deus sake.*

“ And this I think will authorize the use of any *PROPER* Names in “ the *Genders* that are specified in the *Rule*.”—Let such as *Mr. Lowé's* Reasoning will not satisfy, read *Sanctius* [*Min, lib, 1. c. 7. & lib. 4. c. 4.*] who argues that 'tis not only best to follow the *Gender* of the Appellatives, but that properly speaking——“ *Nomina propria hominum, urbium, fluviorum, montium, cætera hujusmodi, genus Grammaticum habere non posse; nec velint adjectivis conjungi. Sic, Petrus est albus, subaudi Homo: nam albus est, non quatenus Petrus, sed quatenus Homo est, &c.*”

Vossius

Vossius says, Only ————— These are common ————— in Construction.

Conjux *atque* parens, infans patruelis *et* hæres,
Affinis, Vindex, Judex, Dux, Miles *et* Hostis,
Augur *et* Antistes, vates conviva, sacerdos,
Municipique addas adolescens, civis *et* auctor,
Custos, nemo, comes, testis, sus, bosque canisque.

When the Gender can't be known by the Signification, then

RULES by the *Ending* are *Nine*.

1. Nouns of the *first* Declension ending in *a* are *Feminine*.

Except these *Masculines*.

Adria, Mandragora, Pandecta, Cometa, Planeta.

2. Nouns of the *second* Declension ending in *er*,
ir, *ur*, *us* or *os* are *Masculine*.

Except

Neutra Chaos, virus, pelagus; HÆC *græca* papyrus,
Antidotusque bolus, diphthongus, byssus, abyssus,
Periodus, synodus, methodusque *et* eremus, *et* Arctus,
Exodus *et* nardus, lecythus, dialectus *et* halus,
HÆC humus, HÆC Alvus, vannus, domus, *et*
colus, HIC, HOC,
Vulgus; *et* HÆC plinthusque pharus, ficus, dia-
metrus.

3. Nouns ending in *um* are *Neuter*; and so are
Nouns undeclined.

4. Nouns of the *third* Declension ending in *o*,
er, *ur*, *os*, are *Masculine*.

Except. HÆC Caro, *sic* — DO-GO *per* INIS.
Mas Cardo *vel* Ordo.

HÆC-IO *Verbale*. HÆC dos, cos, HÆC Arbor
& Arbos.

HOC spinther, suber, turberque HOC gingiber,
uber,

Verber,

Verber, iter, laver, & ver, far, piper, æsque papaver,
Æquor, marmor, ador, cor; *sic* fiser, osque cadaver.

5. Nouns of the *third* Declension ending in *as*,
es, *is*, and *s*, with a Consonant before it, are *Feminine*.

Except.

HOC vas, HIC adamas, as, pes, gurgēs, pariesque,
Magnes, pes, stipes, trames, *cum* cespitē palmes,
Atque lebesque tapes, limes, *cum* fomite poples;
HIC cassis, piscis, vermis, glis, vecte lienis;
HIC callis, collis, caulis, fustis, lapis, orbis;
HIC fascis, panis & axis, *sic* postis & unguis;
HIC cucumis, vomis, torris, *cum* sanguine follis,
Mensis, sentis, grex, ense, ignis, calice bombyx,
Phoenix, scobs, fornix, *Quædam dissyllaba* in AX,
EX,

HIC natrixq; varix, coccyx, seps, gryphe chalybsque
Fons, dens, monsque rudens, pons, torrens, hydro-
pe vepres.

6. Nouns of the *third* Declension ending in *a*,
e, *c*, *l*, *n*, *t*, *r*, *ar*, *ur* & *us*, are *Neuter*.

Except.

Mascula Sal, Sol, splen, lichen, ren, pectine delphin
Larquelepus, mus, grus, furfur, *cum* turture vultur.
Feminea & sindon, gorgon, icon & aedon,
Virtus, Juventus, tellusque salus, palus, incus,
Senectus, subscus, servitus, pecude, laus, fraus.

7. Nouns of the *fourth* Declension ending in *us*
are *Masculine*.

Except these *Feminine*.

Ficus, acusque domusque manus, trib. porticus, idus.

8. All Nouns of the *fifth* Declension are *Feminine*,
except HIC *Meridies* & *Dies*.

9. Nouns are said to be of a *Doubtful* Gender
when not being distinguished by *Signification*, Au-
thors

thors use them sometimes as *Masculine*, sometimes *Feminine*.

These are *Doubtful*.

Pulvis, margo, filex, grossus, corbis, cinis, obex,
Cortex, calx, atomos, imbrex, clunisque canalis,
Forceps, linter, adeps, scrobs, torquis, stirpsque
phaselus,
Pampinus, angue rubus, funis, *quoq*; barbitus amnis,
Sic specus atque penus pumex finisque, diesque.

N. B. The Learner, the first Time he goes over the Grammar, need get by heart only the *Rules* without the *Exceptions* or *Examples*.

§ 4. HETEROCLITE Nouns.

XIV. *Heteroclites*, are such Substantives as *differ* from the common Way of *Declining*, by being either *defective*, *variant* or *redundant*. According to the old Verse,

Deficit aut variat Heteroclita Vox, vel abundat.

1. By being DEFECTIVE either in Number or Case. Nouns defective in *Number* are Singular only, or Plural only.

Singular only, are such as want the Plural in Sense, as all proper Names, Names of things sold by weight, Names of Herbs, Liquors, Metals, Virtues, Vices, &c. So also vulgus, pontus, hepar, venia, limus, æther, salus, humus, senectus, &c.

Plural only, are such as want the Singular in Sense; as valvæ, divitiæ, nuptiæ, exuviae, phalaræ, calendæ, nonæ, cunæ, nugæ, Athenæ, Thebæ, tenebræ, insidiæ, induciæ, fasti, liberi, arma, castra, rostra, manus, grates, sponsalia, Bacchanalia, idus, &c.

Nouns defective in *Case*, are,

APTOTS, which have but one *Ending* for every Case; as frugi, gummi, fas, nefas, gelu, nihil, instar, mane, tot, quot, mille, quatuor, quinque, and all Numbers to an Hundred: Or,

MONOP-

MONOPTOTS, which have but *one Case*; as *astu*, *jussu*, *injussu*, *noctu*, *natu*, *promptu*, *permissu*, *insicias*, *in-gratiis*, &c. Or,

DIPTOTS, which have but *two Cases*; as *Spontis*, *sponte*; *Repetund-arum*, *is*; &c. Or,

TRIPTOTS, which have *three Cases*; *Opis*, *opem*, *ope*; *Precis*, *precem*, *prece*; but their *Plural* is entire.

2. By being **VARIANT** in their *Gender*. Thus *Dies* and *Finis* are doubtful in the Singular, and Masculine only in the Plural. *Focus* and *Locus* are Masculine in the Singular, and Masculine and Neuter in the Plural. *Cælum* Neuter in the Singular, and Masculine in the Plural. Sing. *Epulum*. *Nundinum*, *Delicium*, Plural. *Epulæ*, *Nundinæ*, *Deliciæ*. *Rastrum*, *frænum*, *filium*. Neuter, Sing. But Masculine and Neuter Plural.

3. By being **REDUNDANT** in the Nominative: as, *Arbor*, *Arbos*; *Baculus*, *Baculum*: or in other Cases; as, *Requies*, Gen. *etis* and *ei*. *Domus*, Gen. *mi* or *mûs*, &c. Except *me* and *mu* Singular, and *mi* and *mis* Plural.

N. B. The Learner's not committing to Memory these *Defectives*, *Variants* and *Redundants*, will be sufficiently, and with more Delight, made up by his practising them in the *Vocabulary*. Observe the same also in respect to the *Exceptions* in forming the *Præterperfect* and *Supines* of Verbs.

Obf. Some have thought the Stir Grammarians make about *Heteroclites* to be but of little Service, no Word properly speaking being either *Defective*, *Variant*, or *Redundant*. For that

1. Nouns *defective* in Number, might be used in any Number, as often as Occasion required it; as, *Rostrum*, *Castrum*, *Cæsares*, *Joves*, &c. And as for those that are used only in some certain Cases, it may be queried whether all the *Classicks* now extant do contain all the Words and Forms of Speaking, once current in the *Roman* Language. However, in answer to them, it is good never to think one's self too sure; the *Classicks* at present ought to be our only Guides,

2. That no Nouns are *Variant*; for that *Cæli*, *cælorum*, come not from *Cælum*, but *cælus* used formerly—*Quem Cælus genuit*. Ennius, &c.

3. That *redundant* Nouns, such as *Baculus* *Baculum*, *Avaritia* *Avarities*, &c. are different Words signifying the same thing, and owing only to the Copiousness of a noble Language.

SANCTIUS admits of Nouns *defective* and *redundant*, but will allow of no Grammatical Centaurs and Hermaphrodites; for so he calls Nouns *variant*, *Nos non diffitemur* (says he) *esse Nomina, quæ altera numero, aut certis casibus careant: sed permissionem aut Generum aut Numerorum non concedimus*. Then he goes on in commendably approving a Rule of *Joannes Pasterna*, That all Nouns in *us*, that did not really signify Male or Female, might also end in *um*, as *Baculus* *Baculum*, *Puteus* *Puteum*; and afterwards cites a large Collection of such, and other *Redundants*, from the old Grammarians *Varro*, *Charisius*, *Festus* and *Nonius*. Vid. *Min. Cap. 9. Lib. 1.*

Vossius,

VOSSIUS, after several Chapters to shew the Inconsistency of real *Heteroclitics*, hints the Reason, why the Ancients refrain'd from some certain Cases and Number in some Nouns, to be the Harshness of their Sound — His Words are — “ *Contrà sunt multa Grammaticis intacta, quæ in certo numero aut casu usurpare non ausim, quia sunt duriora, &c. In quibus non Grammaticas Canones, sed usum Veterum, & aures quisque suas, nisi Midæ forte babeat aures, consulere debeat.*” He proceeds to quote Ludovicus Carbo, as being of his Opinion — “ *Elegans igitur & exculta Oratio borridas, & vassè biantes voces refugit, ut aurium voluptati morigeretur. Ex quibus colligeres, quam ineptè quidam Grammatici faciunt, dum multa nomina in Heteroclitis ponunt, quòd illis, vel alter numerus, vel aliquis casus desit; quasi omnia Declinationum & Conjugationem membra, quibus antiqui Scriptores non sunt usi, certo numeri comprehendendi possint. Nec propterea quod illi aliquo Casu alicujus nominis non sunt usi, colligere licet, nomen illud altero numero carere, &c. Nonnulla sunt quorum usus non est omnino interdictus: eorum vero asperitatem is vitavit qui loquendi formam mutare novit.*” Vid. Lib. 1. de *Analog.* sub finem.

§. 5. Of DECLINING *Adjectives*.

XV. All Nouns *Adjective* have in the Nominative either 3 Endings, or 2 Endings, or 1 Ending: So that there are *three ways* of declining them.

Adjectives of *three* Endings are declined like Substantives of the *first* and *second* Declension, thus,

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Dur- <i>us</i> - <i>a</i> - <i>um</i>			N. Dur- <i>i</i> - <i>æ</i> - <i>a</i>		
G. Dur- <i>i</i> - <i>æ</i> - <i>i</i>			G. Dur- <i>orum</i> - <i>arum</i> <i>orum</i>		
D. Dur- <i>o</i> - <i>æ</i> - <i>o</i>			D. Dur- <i>is</i> - <i>is</i> - <i>is</i>		
A. Dur- <i>um</i> - <i>am</i> - <i>um</i>			A. Dur- <i>os</i> - <i>as</i> - <i>a</i>		
V. Dur- <i>e</i> - <i>a</i> - <i>um</i>			V. Dur- <i>i</i> - <i>æ</i> - <i>a</i>		
A. Dur- <i>o</i> - <i>a</i> - <i>o</i>			A. Dur- <i>is</i> - <i>is</i> - <i>is</i> .		

Obs. 1. All Adjectives in *us* (but *Vetus*, G. *Veteris* old) are thus declined. Some in *er*, as *Sacer*, *sacra*, *sacrum* holy; and one in *ur*, as *Satur-ûra-ûrum* well fed. Likewise *Amatus*, *Amaturus*, *Amandus*, &c.

2. And so are declin'd the *eight* Adjectives, *Ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter*, (which have no Vocative) and *Solus*, *totus*, *unus*; except that they make *ius* in the Genitive Singular, and *i* in the Dative; and *Alius* has *Aliud* in the Neuter. Thus,

Sing.

Sing. N. *Ull-us-a-um*. *G.* *Ullius*. *D.* *Ulli*. *Acc.* *Ull-um-am-um*, &c.

3. *Ambo* both, and *Duo* two, are thus declined.

Plural N. and *V.* *Ambo*, ambæ, ambo.

G. *Amborum*, ambarum, amborum.

D. and *Abl.* *Ambobus*, ambabus, ambobus.

XVI. Adjectives of *two* Endings are declined like Substantives of the *third Declension*, thus,

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
M & F N		M & F N
N. Moll <i>is-e</i>		N. Moll- <i>es-ia</i>
G. Moll- <i>is</i>		G. Moll- <i>ium</i>
D. Moll- <i>i</i>		D. Moll- <i>ibus</i>
A. Moll- <i>em-e</i>		A. Moll- <i>es-ia</i>
V. Moll- <i>is-e</i>		V. Moll- <i>es-ia</i>
A. Moll- <i>i</i>		A. Moll- <i>ibus</i> .

1. *Obs.* Adjectives ending in *is* are thus declined, and all *Comparatives*,
M F. N.
as N. *Durior*, *Durius*. *G.* *Durioris*. *D.* *Duriori*, &c. making *e* and *i* in the Ablative Singular.

2. Likewise Adjectives in *er* which also have *i*; as *Acer*, *acris*, *acre*, &c.

Campester, *volucer*, *celeber*, *celer*, *atque saluber*,
Sylvester, *alacer*, *palus*—*atque pedes-ter*, *equester*.

XVII. Adjectives of *one* Ending are declined like Substantives of the *third Declension*, thus,

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
M F N		M F N
N. Felí- <i>x</i>		N. Felí- <i>ces-cia</i>
G. Felí- <i>cis</i>		G. Felí- <i>cium</i>
D. Felí- <i>ci</i>		D. Felí- <i>cibus</i>
A. Felí- <i>cem-x</i>		A. Felí- <i>ces-cia</i>
V. Felí- <i>x</i>		V. Felí- <i>ces-cia</i>
A. Felí- <i>ce</i> or <i>ci</i>		A. Felí- <i>cibus</i> .

Obf. *Amans*, &c. is thus declined ; and the Adjectives ending in *as*, *es*, *x*, *ar*, *or*, and *s* with a Consonant before it ; as *Arpinas*, *dives*, *trux*, *prudens*, *par*, *memor*, *impos*. Also some in *er* ; as *Pauper*, *puber*, *degener*, *uber*.—N. A. V. *Plus*, more. G. *Pluris*, is Neuter only in the Singular, but the Plural is perfect. N. A. V. *Plures* and *plura*. G. *Plurium*. D. and A. *Pluribus*.

General Observations.

Adjectives may be said to have all *Genders* ; for, where, the Adjective in any Case hath but *one* Ending, it may be applied to a Substantive of *any* Gender : Where it hath *two* Endings, the *first* is either Masculine or Feminine, and the *second* is Neuter : Where it hath *three* Endings, the *first* is Masculine, the *second* Feminine, and the *third* Neuter.

§ 6. COMPARISON of Adjectives.

Adjectives, in *comparing* one Thing with another, may have their Signification encreased or lessened to a third Degree ; as *hard*, *harder*, *hardest* ; *soft*, *softer*, *softest*. So that

XVIII. In Adjectives are *three* Degrees of Comparison. The *Positive*, *Comparative* and *Superlative* ; as *Hard*, *harder*, *hardest* ; *Durus*, *durior*, *durissimus*.

The *Comparative* and *Superlative* both in *English* and *Latin* are formed from the *Positive*. In *English* ; thus,

P	C	S
Hard,	hard-er or more hard,	hard-est or most hard.

In *Latin*

XIX. The *Comparative* is formed of the *Positive* by adding *or* to it's first Case ending in *i* ; and the *Superlative* by adding *s* and *simus*. Thus

P		C	S
From N. <i>Durus</i>	G. <i>Duri</i>	} are formed {	} <i>Duri-or</i> { <i>Duri-ssimus</i>
P	N. <i>Mollis</i> G. <i>Mollis</i> D. <i>Molli</i>		
		} are formed {	} <i>Molli-or</i> { <i>Molli-ssimus</i>

But these Adjectives differ from the *General Rule*.

1. If the *Positive* end in *er*, the *Comparative* is regular, but the *Superlative* is form'd by adding *rimus* to the *Nominative* ; as *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*,

2. *Humilis*,

2. *Humilis, similis, facilis, gracilis, agilis, docilis, imbecillus*, have their Comparative regular, but form their Superlative by changing *is* into *imus*; as, *similis, (similior) simillimus*.

3. Adjectives derived of *Dico, volo, facio, loquor*, change *us* into *entior* and *entissimus*; as *Maledicus, benevolus, munificus, magniloqu-us, entior, entissimus*.

4. These are thus compared,

<i>Bonus</i>	<i>Melior</i>	<i>Optimus</i>	Good	better	best
<i>Malus</i>	<i>Pejor</i>	<i>Pessimus</i>	Bad	worser	worst
<i>Magnus</i>	<i>Major</i>	<i>Maximus</i>	Great	greater	greatest
<i>Parvus</i>	<i>Minor</i>	<i>Minimus</i>	Little	lesser	least
<i>Multus</i>	<i>Plus N.</i>	<i>Plurimus</i>	Much	more	most.

Note. Add to these,

<i>Vetus</i>	<i>veterior</i>	<i>veterrimus</i>	<i>Citra</i>	<i>citerior</i>	<i>citimus</i>
<i>Superus</i>	<i>superior</i>	<i>supremus</i> or <i>summus</i>	<i>Intra</i>	<i>interior</i>	<i>iptimus</i>
<i>Inferus</i>	<i>inferior</i>	<i>infimus</i>	<i>Ultra</i>	<i>ulterior</i>	<i>ultimus</i>
<i>Posterus</i>	<i>posterior</i>	<i>postremus</i>	<i>Pridem</i>	<i>prior</i>	<i>primus</i>
<i>Nequam</i>	<i>nequior</i>	<i>nequissimus</i>	<i>Prope</i>	<i>propior</i>	<i>proximus</i>
<i>Exterus</i>	<i>exterior</i>	<i>extremus</i>	<i>Diu</i>	<i>diutior</i>	<i>diutissimus</i> .

5. If a Vowel come before *us*, as in *Arduus*; the Comparative is made by adding *magis*; and the Superlative by adding *valde, perquam, admodum, or maxime*; as *Arduus, magis arduus, maxime arduus*.

Obs. 1. These are defective in Comparison. Participles in *du* and *ru*, and Adjectives in *bundus, imus, inus, ivus, orus*; and these

Magnanimus, mirus, claudus, saluus, memor, almus, Delirus, rudis, vulgaris, calvus, egenus.

2. Some seem to want the Positive; as *Ociior, oisissimus, deterior, deterrimus*.

3. Some want the Comparative; as *Bellus, consultus, diversus, invictus, invitus, inclytus, meritus, novus, falsus, fid-us-issimus. Sacer, sacerrimus; Nuper, nuperrimus.*

4. Some want the Superlative; as *Adolescens, communis, dexter, sinister, longinquus, declivis, taciturnus, opim-us-ior. Juvenis, junior; Senex, senior.*

5. Some are Comparatives only; as *Anterior, licentior, sequior*; and these from Substantives, *Neronior, Pannior, &c.*

6. Such as these, *Affiduior, strenuior, egregiissimus, piissimus, ipsissimus*, sometimes, but rarely occur.



C H A P. II. Of a PRONOUN.

XX. **A** PRONOUN is a Word used *instead of a Noun*, and declined likewise with Number, Case, and Gender.

As when instead of saying *the Man*, we say *He*.

XXI. The *Primitive* Pronouns are these Ten, *Ego, tu, sui, hic, is, qui, quis, ille, iste, ipse*.

The *Derivative* Pronouns are these Eight, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras* and *cujas*.

These three, *Ego, Tu, Sui* are *Substantives*, and of the same Gender as the Noun they are used for; as *Ego* [Vir] *M. Tu* [Puella] *F. &c.*

XXII.

Singular.

N. *Ego, I.*
G. *Mei, of me.*
D. *Mihi, to me.*
A. *Me, me.*
V. *is wanting.*
A. *Me, with me.*

Plural.

N. *Nos, we.*
G. *Nostrum or nostri, of us.*
D. *Nobis, to us.*
A. *Nos, us.*
V. *is wanting.*
A. *Nobis, with us.*

Singular.

N. *Tu, thou.*
G. *Tui, of thee.*
D. *Tibi, to thee.*
A. *Te, thee.*
V. *Tu, O thou.*
A. *Te, with thee.*

Plural.

N. *Vos, ye.*
G. *Vestrum or vestri, of you.*
D. *Vobis, to you.*
A. *Vos, ye.*
V. *Vos, O ye.*
A. *Vobis, with you.*

Sin-

Singular and Plural.

- N. *is wanting.*
 G. Sui, *of him, of them.*
 D. Sibi, *to him, to them.*
 A. Se, *him.*
 V. *is wanting.*
 A. Se, *with him, with them.*

All other Pronouns are *Adjectives.*

*Singular.**Plural.*

N. Hic, hæc, hoc.	N. Hi, hæ, hæc.
G. Hujus.	G. Horum, harum, horum.
D. Huic.	D. His.
A. Hunc, hanc, hoc.	A. Hos, has, hæc.
V. <i>is wanting.</i>	V. <i>is wanting.</i>
A. Hoc, hac, hoc.	A. His.

*Singular.**Plural.*

N. Is, ea, id.	N. Il, eæ, ea.
G. Ejus.	G. Eorum, earum, eorum.
D. Ei.	D. Iis <i>or</i> eis.
A. Eum, eam, id.	A. Eos, eas, ea.
V. <i>is wanting.</i>	V. <i>is wanting.</i>
A. Eo, eâ, eo.	A. Iis <i>or</i> eis.

*Singular.**Plural.*

N. Qui, quæ, quod.	N. Qui, quæ, quæ.
G. Cujus.	G. Quorum, quarum, quorum.
D. Cui.	D. Quibus <i>or</i> queis.
A. Quem, quam, quod.	A. Quos, quas, quæ.
V. <i>is wanting.</i>	V. <i>is wanting.</i>
A. Quo, qua, quo, <i>or</i> quî.	A. Quibus <i>or</i> queis.

Quis, quæ, quid is declined like *Qui*. But it's Compounds, *Aliquis, Ecquis, Siquis* for *quæ* have always *qua*.

Ille, a, ud; Iste, a, ud; Ipse, a, um, are declined like *Ullus*, making the Genitive Singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, are declined like *Durus, a, um*.

Nostras, vestras, and cujas-âtis, are declined like *Felix*.

We seldom have occasion to use any Pronouns in the *Vocative*, except *Tu, meus, noster, and nostras*.

Obs. 1. That the Learner may know the Pronouns when he meets with them in *English*, they are these,—*I, me, we, us. Thou, thee, ye, you. He, she, it, him, her, they, them, these, those. Self, selves. Who, what, whose, whom. My, mine; thy, thine; his, his own; her, her own; our, our own; your, your own; their, their own. This, that, which, &c.*

2. Sometimes *met* and *te* are joined to *Ego* and *Tu*; as, *Egomet, I myself; Nosmet, we ourselves; Tute, Tutemet, thou thy self, &c.*

3. Sometimes *Ego, Tu, Sui*, are compounded with *Ipse* in any Case, as, *Mihiipssi, to my self; Te ipsum, thy self; suiipsius, of himself, &c.*

4. *Qui* has many Compounds; as *Quidam*, some certain one; *Quivis, quilibet*, who you please; *Quicumque*, whosoever. So has *Quis*; as, *Quisnam, Who? Ecquis, Who? Nunguis, Is there any? Siquis, If there be any; Nequis, lest any; Quisque, every one; Quisquis quicquid, who or whatsoever; Quisquam, any; Quispiam, any; Aliquis, some; Unusquisque, Unaquaque, Unumquodque, every one, &c.*

5. The four Pronouns, *Hic, Ille, Ipse, Is*, express *He*, and some tell you with this Difference. *Hic* is nearest to the Speaker, *Ipse* next, and *Ille* furthest off, answering to *This, That, T'other*: But *Is* denotes a Person absent. Also *Ille* shews Respect, *Ipse* Contempt; as, *Alexander ille magnus, Alexander He the Great; Tarquinius iste superbus, Tarquin He the Proud.*

6. *Idem, eadem, idem*, is declined like *Is, ea, id*, being compounded of *it* and *dem*; only where *m* should come before *dem* 'tis changed into *n*; as, *eundem, eorundem, &c.* The same is to be observed in declining *Quidam*, where *m* is to come before *dam*; as, *quendam, quorundam, &c.*



CH A P. III.

§. I. Of a V E R B.

XXIII. **A** *Verb* is the chief *Word* in every Sentence, signifying the Acting, Suffering, or Being of a Thing. And so it is either *Active, Passive, or Neuter*.

Most Verbs have *two Voices*; the ACTIVE, which signifies *Doing*, and ends in *o*; as *Amo*, I love; and the PASSIVE, which signifies *Suffering*, and ends in *or*; as *Amor*, I am loved.

Verbs which signify *Being* only, are *Neuter*; as *Sum*, I am; *Ægroto*, I am sick.

Obs. 1. *Absolute Verbs*, which signify an *Action* not passing on an Object; as *Currere*, to run, are also called (tho' not so properly) *Neuters*. These admit neither an *Accusative* after them, nor a *Passive Voice*, unless *impersonally*; as, *Curritur*. To distinguish them, join *IT*; if it makes Sense, 'tis *Active*, if not 'tis *Neuter*; as, *I love it*, is Sense; *I fall it*, is Nonsense.

2. Some Verbs in English have an *Active Signification*, but in Latin a *Passive Ending*; as, *I speak*, *Loquor*, *I endeavour*, *Nitor*. Which may properly be called *Active Deponents*, because they signify *actively*, but have *laid down* their *Active Ending*.

3. Some Verbs in English signify *Passively*, but in Latin have an *Active Ending*; as, *I am beaten*, *Vapulo*; *I am sold*, *Veneo*; and such may properly be called *Passive Deponents*.

4. Some few Verbs ending in *or*, are used by Authors *Common*, namely, both in *Active* and *Passive Signification*; as, *Señtor*, I follow; *Señtor*, I am followed.

§. 2. Of the ACCIDENTS of a Verb.

XXIV. A Verb is declined with *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*.

There are four MOODS; the *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Potential*, and *Infinitive*.

The *Indicative* sheweth; as *Amo*, I love.

The *Imperative* biddeth; as, *Ama*, love thou.

The *Potential* has the Signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *should*, *could*; as *Amem*, I may love.

The *Infinitive* hath the Sign *to*; as, *Amare*, to love.

Obs. 1. The *Potential Mood*, when it is *subjoined* by a *Conjunction*, is called the *Subjunctive Mood*, and hath the *Indicative Signs*; as, *Cum Amem*, when I love.

When it hath an *Adverb of wishing*, it is called the *Optative Mood*; as, *utinam Amem*, I wish I may love.

2. The *Infinitive Mood* is *not bounded* by *Number* nor *Persons*, and is generally the latter of two *Verbs*; as, *Desino Amare*, I cease to love.

3. To the *Infinitive* of most *Verbs* do also belong *three Gerunds*, *two Supines*, and *four Participles*; thus *Amo* has *Gerunds*, *Amandi*, *amando*, *amandum*; *Supines*, *Amatum*, *amatu*; *Participles*, *Amans*, *amaturus*, *amatus*, *amandus*.

N.B. As *Participles* might have been reckoned [*Verbal*] *Nouns Adjective*; so *Gerunds* and *Supines*, to prevent more than eight *Parts of Speech*, must be esteemed [*Verbal*] *Nouns Substantive*. *GERUNDS* therefore, *Grammarians* tell us, are *Substantives* of the second *Declension*; thus *N. Solvendum est. G. Solvendi causâ. D. Solvendo non est aptus. A. ad Solvendum. V. wanting. A. in Solvendo.* They're called *Gerunds*, because they treat *de rebus gerendis*, of things to be done; and, like other *Nouns*, sometimes take after 'em a *Genitive*; hence we say, *gratia videndi illorum, or illos.* *SUPINES* are *Substantives* of the fourth *Declension Singular*; thus, *N. Visum est. G. wanting. D. Visu mirabile. A. Visum iv. or eo sc. ad. V. wanting. A. Visu factum sc. in.* They are called *Supina*, i. e. *Negligents*, because in the *Language* there's no great *Call* for them, in as much as what they do, may be done by other *Words*; as, *Veniunt spectatum, ut spectent, spectandi Causâ, ad Spectandum, Spectaturi, &c.* Hence it is that so few *Supines* are to be met with in the *Classicks*: In reading which all that the accurate *Mr. JOHNSON* observed, did not amount to an hundred and sixty.

T E N S E S.

Tho' there be in the *Notion of Time* properly but three *Distinctions*, that is, *Present*, *Past*, and *To come*; yet in *Latin*,

XXV. *Verbs* have *five Tenses*; The *Present*, *Preterimperfect*, *Preterperfect*, *Preterpluperfect*, and *Future*.

The Present Tense hath sometimes the Sign *do*, *dost*, *doth*; the Preterimperfect, *did*, *didst*; the Preterperfect, *have*, *hast*, *hath*; the Preterpluperfect, *had*, *hadst*; the Future, *shall* or *will*.

Note, *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*, *was*, *were*, *been*, and *be*, are Signs of the *Passive Voice*.

NUMBERS and PERSONS.

IN Verbs also are *two Numbers*, and in each Number, *three Persons*; as, *Singular*. Ego Amo, *I love*, Tu amas, *thou lovest*, Ille amat, *he loveth*. *Plural*. Nos amamus, *we love*, Vos amatis, *ye love*, Illi amant, *they love*.

Obs. 1. The *Persons* in Latin are seldom expressed, unless some *Emphasis* require it; because every Verb implies a Person in it's very Termination.

2. Nouns and Pronouns are always of the *third Person*, except they are joined to *Ego* or *Nos* of the first, or to *Tu* or *Vos* of the second.

3. Verbs in English are very plain, for they have generally but *two Endings*; as, *love*, *loved*; *advise*, *advised*; *rule*, *ruled*; *bear*, *bearèd*. Participles of the Present Tense indeed end in *ing*; and many times the second Person Singular has *est* joined to it, and the third *eth*. The English of Passives is the same as the English of *Sum* joined to the English of the *perfect Participle*.

§. 3. Of declining VERBS.

XXVI. The CONJUGATIONS, or Ways of declining Verbs, are *four*; which are known thus,

The *first* hath ā long before *re*, as *Amāre*.

The *second* hath ē long before *re*, as *Monēre*.

The *third* hath ě short before *re*, as *Regēre*.

The *fourth* hath ī long before *re*, as *Audire*.

VERBS of the four Conjugations ending in *o*, are thus declined.

1. Amo, amávi, amátum, amāre, *to love.*
2. Moneo, monui, monitum, monēre, *to advise.*
3. Rego, rexi, rectum, regēre, *to rule.*
4. Audio, audívi, audítum, audīre, *to hear.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

I love, thou lovest, he loveth. We love, ye love, they love.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	{	Am-o	as,	at,		ámus,	átis,	ant.
	{	Mon-eo	es,	et,		émus,	étis,	ent.
	{	Reg-o,	is,	it,		imus,	itis,	unt.
	{	Aud-io,	is,	it,		ímus,	ítis,	iunt.

I loved or did love.

<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	{	Amá-bam	bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.					
	{	Moné-bam						
	{	Regé-bam						
	{	Audié-bam						

I have loved.

<i>Preterperfect.</i>	{	Amá-vi	ísti, it, imus, ístis, êrunt or êre.					
	{	Monu-i						
	{	Rex-i						
	{	Audi-vi						

I had loved.

<i>Preterpluperfect.</i>	{	Amav-eram	eras, erat, erámus, erátis, erant.					
	{	Monu-eram						
	{	Rex-eram						
	{	Audi-eram						

I shall or will love.

<i>Future.</i>	{	Amá-bo	} bis,	bit,		bimus,	bitis,	bunt.	
		Moné-bo							
	{	Reg-am	} es,			et,	émus,	étis,	ent.
		Audi-am							

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Singular.**Plural.**Love thou, let him love, Let us love, love ye, let them love.*

<i>Present.</i>	{	Am-a, ato; et, ato;		emus; ate, atote; ent, anto.
		Mon-e, éto; eat, eto;		
		Reg e, ito; at, ito;		
		Aud-i, íto; iat, ito;		
				eamus; ete, etote; eant, ento.
				amus; ite, itote; ant, unto.
				iamus; ite, itote; iant, iunto.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Singular.**Plural.**I may or can love.*

<i>Present.</i>	{	Am-em	} es, et,		émus, étis, ent.
		Mone-am			
		Reg-am			
		Audi-am			
					as, at, ámus, átis, ant.

I might, would, should, or could love.

<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	{	Amá-rem	} res, ret,	remus, retis, rent.
		Moné-rem		
		Rege-rem		
		Audí-rem		

I might have loved (or would or should have)

<i>Preterperfect.</i>	{	Amav-erim	} eris, erit	erimus, eritis, erint.
		Monu-erim		
		Rex-erim		
		Audiv-erim		

I might

I might had loved, (or would or should had)

Preterpluperfect.	Amav-íssem	} ísset, ísset, íssemus, íssetis, ísset.
	Monu-íssem	
	Rex-íssem	
	Audiv-íssem	

I shall have loved.

Future Tense.	Amav-ero	} eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint.
	Monu-ero	
	Rex-ero	
	Audiv-ero	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect.	Am-āre, to love	} and Preterperf. and Preterpluperf.	Amav-ísse,	} loved. to have advised. ruled. heard.
	Mon-ēre, to advise		Monu-ísse,	
	Reg-ēre, to rule		Rex-ísse,	
	Aud-īre, to hear		Audiv-ísse,	

Future.	Amatú-rum esse,	to be about to love.
	Monitú-rum esse,	to be about to advise.
	Rectú-rum esse,	to be about to rule.
	Auditú-rum esse,	to be about to hear.

GERUNDS.

Amán-di, of loving; do, in loving; dum, to love.
 Monén-di, of advising; do, in advising; dum, to advise.
 Regén-di, of ruling; do, in ruling; dum, to rule.
 Audién-di, of bearing; do, in bearing; dum, to hear.

SUPINES.

Amát-um,	to love;	u,	to be loved.
Monit-um,	to advise;	u,	to be advised.
Rect-um,	to rule;	u,	to be ruled.
Audit-um,	to hear;	u,	to be heard.

PART I.

P A R T I C I P L E S.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	{	Am-ans, <i>loving.</i>	{	<i>Preterperfect.</i>	{	Amát-us, <i>loved.</i>	{	<i>Future in dus.</i>	{	Amán-dus, <i>&c.</i>	{	<i>to be loved, &c.</i>
		Mon-ens, <i>advising.</i>				Monit-us, <i>advised.</i>				Monén-dus,		
		Reg-ens, <i>ruling.</i>				Rect-us, <i>ruled.</i>				Regén-dus,		
		Audi-ens, <i>hearing.</i>				Audít-us, <i>heard.</i>				Audién-dus,		

VERBS in the *Passive Voice* have no *Perfect* or *Pluperfect* Tenses, but what are made of the Verb *Sum*, and the *Perfect Participle*; SUM therefore (with its Compounds) is thus to be declined and formed.

XXVII. Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus, *To be.*

Possum, potes, potui, posse, *To be able.*

Prosum, prodes, profui, prodesse, profuturus, *To profit.*

I N D I C A T I V E M O O D.

*Singular.**Plural.*

		<i>I am,</i>	<i>thou art,</i>	<i>he is,</i>	<i>We are,</i>	<i>ye are,</i>	<i>they are.</i>
<i>Present.</i>	{	Sum,	es,	est,	sumus,	estis,	sunt.
		Possum,	potes,	potest,	possumus,	potestis,	possunt.
		Prosum,	prodes,	prodest,	prosumus,	prodestis,	possunt.
		<i>I was,</i>			<i>We were.</i>		
<i>Preterimp.</i>	{	Eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erátis,	erant.
		Poteram,	poteram,	&c.			
		Proderam,	prodera,	&c.			
		<i>I have been,</i>					
<i>Preterperf.</i>	{	Fui,	fuísti,	fuit,	fuimus,	fuístis,	fuêrunt, or fuêre.
		Potui,	potuísti,	&c.			
		Profui,	profuísti,	&c.			

I had been.

- Præterplū.** { Fueram, fueras, fuerat, fuerāmus, fuerātis, fuerant.
 Potueram, potueras, &c.
 Profueram, profueras, &c.

I shall or will be.

- Future.** { Ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt.
 Potero, poteris, &c.
 Prodero, proderis, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be thou, let him be, Let us be, be ye, let them be.

- Præsent.** { Sis, es, esto; sit, esto; simus; sitis, este, estote; sint, sunt.
 Profis, prodes, prodesto, &c.
 Possum *hath no Imperative.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

I may be.

- Præsent.** { Sim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint.
 Possim, possis, &c.
 Prosim, profis, &c.

I might be.

- Præterimp.** { Essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent,
 Possem, posses, posset, &c.
 Prodessem, prodesse, &c.

I might have been.

- Præterperf.** { Fuerim, fueris, fuerit, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
 Potuerim, potueris, &c.
 Profuerim, profueris, &c.

I might had been.

- Præterplū.** { Fuissē, fuisses, fuisset, fuissēmus, fuissētis, fuissent
 Potuissē, potuisses, &c.
 Profuissē, profuisses, &c.

I shall have been.

- Future.** { Fuero, fueris, fuerit, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
 Potuero, potueris, &c.
 Profuero, profueris, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*To be.**To have or had been.*

<i>Present and Imperf.</i>	{	Esse.	{	<i>Preter. and Pluper.</i>	{	Fuisse.
		Posse.				Potuisse.
		Prodesse.				Profuisse.

*To be hereafter.**About to be.*

<i>Future.</i>	{	Fore, or futurum esse.	{	Futurus.
		Profore, or profuturum esse.		Profuturus.

Note, *Possum* hath *s* when *Sum* begins with *s*, and *pot* where *Sum* begins with *e*. And *Profum* takes in *d* where *Sum* begins with *e*.

XXVIII. VERBS of the *four* Conjugations ending in *or*, are thus declined.

1. Amor, amáris *vel* amāre, amátus sum *vel* fui, amári, *to be loved*.

2. Moneor, monéris *vel* monēre, monitus sum *vel* fui, moneri, *to be advised*.

3. Regor, regeris *vel* regēre, rectus sum *vel* fui, regi, *to be ruled*.

4. Audior, audíris *vel* audīre, audítus sum *vel* fui, audíri, *to be heard*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Singular.**Plural.**I am loved.*

<i>Present.</i>	{	Am-or, áris <i>vel</i> áre, átur.	{	ámur, amini, ántur.
		Mon eor, éris <i>vel</i> ére, étur.		émur, emini, éntur.
		Reg-or, eris <i>vel</i> ere, itur.		imur, imini, úntur.
		Aud-ior, íris <i>vel</i> íre, ítur.		ímur, imini, íuntur.

I was loved.

<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amá-bar,} \\ \text{Moné-bar,} \\ \text{Regé-bar,} \\ \text{Audié bar,} \end{array} \right\}$	baris <i>vel</i> bare, batur. bámur, bámini, bántur.
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I have been loved.

<i>Preterperfect.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amát-us,} \\ \text{Monit-us,} \\ \text{Rect-us,} \\ \text{Audít us,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fum, us es, us} \\ \text{vel vel vel} \\ \text{fui; fuisti; fuit;} \end{array} \right\} \left \begin{array}{l} \text{i fumus, i estis, i sunt.} \\ \text{vel vel fuérunt} \\ \text{fuimus; fuístis; vel fuére.} \end{array} \right.$
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I had been loved.

<i>Preterplu.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amá-tus,} \\ \text{Moní-tus,} \\ \text{Rect-us,} \\ \text{Audít-us,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{eram, us eras, us erat,} \\ \text{vel vel vel} \\ \text{fueram; fueras; fuerat;} \end{array} \right\} \left \begin{array}{l} \text{i erámus, i erátis, i erant.} \\ \text{vel vel vel} \\ \text{fuerámus; fueratis; fuerant.} \end{array} \right.$
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I shall or will be loved.

<i>Future.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amá-bor,} \\ \text{Moné-bor,} \\ \text{Reg ar,} \\ \text{Audi-ar,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{beris vel bere, bitur;} \\ \text{éris vel ére, étur;} \end{array} \right\} \left \begin{array}{l} \text{bimur, bimini, búntur.} \\ \text{émur, emini, éntur.} \end{array} \right.$
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Be thou loved, let him be loved, let us be loved, be ye loved, let them be loved.

<i>Present.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am-are,} \\ \text{Mon-ére,} \\ \text{Reg-ere,} \\ \text{Aud-íre,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{átor; étur, átor;} \\ \text{éter; eátor, étor;} \\ \text{itor; átur, ítor;} \\ \text{átor; iátor, ítor;} \end{array} \right\} \left \begin{array}{l} \text{émur; amín-i, or; éntur, ántor.} \\ \text{eámur; emin-i, or; eántur, éntor.} \\ \text{amur; imin-i, or; ántur, úntor.} \\ \text{iámur; imin-i, or; iántur, iúntor.} \end{array} \right.$
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POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

I may or can be loved.

<i>Present.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am-er,} \\ \text{Mone-ar,} \\ \text{Reg-ar,} \\ \text{Audi-ar,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{éris vel ére, étur,} \\ \text{áris vel áre, átur,} \end{array} \right\} \left \begin{array}{l} \text{émur, emini, éntur.} \\ \text{ámur, amini, ántur.} \end{array} \right.$
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I might

I might, would, should, or could be loved.

<i>Præterimperfect.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amá-rer,} \\ \text{Moné-rer,} \\ \text{Rege-rer,} \\ \text{Audí-rer,} \end{array} \right\}$	réris <i>vel</i> rére, rétur. rémur, remini, réntur.
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I may, or should have been loved.

<i>Præterperfect.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amát-us,} \\ \text{Monit-us,} \\ \text{Reçt-us,} \\ \text{Audít-us,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fim, us fis, us fit,} \\ \text{vel vel vel} \\ \text{fuerim; fueris; fuerit;} \end{array} \right \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{i fimus, i fitis, i fint.} \\ \text{vel vel vel} \\ \text{fuerimus; fueritis; fuerint.} \end{array} \right.$
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I might, could, would, or should have been loved.

<i>Præterplu.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amá-tus,} \\ \text{Moni-tus,} \\ \text{Reçt-us,} \\ \text{Audít-us,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essem, us esses, us esset,} \\ \text{vel vel vel} \\ \text{fuissẽm; fuissẽs; fuissẽt;} \end{array} \right \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{i essẽmus, i essẽtis, i essent.} \\ \text{vel vel vel} \\ \text{fuissẽmus; fuissẽtis; fuissẽnt.} \end{array} \right.$
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I shall have been loved.

<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amá-tus,} \\ \text{Monit-us,} \\ \text{Reçt-us,} \\ \text{Audít-us,} \end{array} \right\}$	fuiro, fueris, fuerit, i fuerimus, fueritis, i fuerint.
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present and Præterimperfect.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am-ári,} \\ \text{Mon-éri,} \\ \text{Reg-i,} \\ \text{Aud-íri,} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>to be loved.</i> <i>to be advised.</i> <i>to be ruled.</i> <i>to be heard.</i>
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<i>Præterperfect and Præterpluperf.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amát-um,} \\ \text{Monit-um,} \\ \text{Reçt-um,} \\ \text{Audít-um,} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>esse vel fuissẽ, to have or had been</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{loved.} \\ \text{advised.} \\ \text{ruled.} \\ \text{heard.} \end{array} \right.$
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Future. { Amát-um iri, *to be about to be loved.*
 Monit-um iri, *to be about to be advised.*
 Rect-um iri, *to be about to be ruled.*
 Audit-um iri, *to be about to be heard.*

Note, These six Passive Tenses, *Amatus sum vel fui, Amatus eram vel fueram, Amatus sim vel fuerim, Amatus essem vel fuisset, Amatus ero vel fuero, Amatum esse vel fuisse*, are made of the Tenses of *Sum*, and the *Preterperfect Participle*, which being properly an Adjective, agrees with the Word coming before the Verb, in Number, Case, and Gender.

Obs. 1. The Participle is usually set first. *Amatus sum* denotes sometimes, *I am loved*. It generally signifies a Thing finish'd, without regard to the time when. *Amatus fui* denotes a Thing finished, and some time since interven'd. Make the like Distinctions in the rest, according to the Force of the Verb *Sum*.

2. Active Deponents, such as *Loquor* to speak, have the *Gerunds* and *Supines* in *um*, and *Participles*. And the *Supine* in *um* of Passive Deponents, such as *Vapulo* to be beaten, hath a Passive Signification.

§. 4. Of declining IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs, such as *Volo, Nolo, and Malo*, are thus declined,

Volo, volui, velle, to be willing.
Nolo, nolui, nolle, to be unwilling.
Malo, malui, malle, to be more willing.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. { *Volo, vis, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt.*
 { *Nolo, nonvis, nonvult, nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.*
 { *Malo, mavis, mavult, malumus, mavultis, malunt.*

Preterimp. { *Volé-bam, bas, bat, | bamus, batis, bant.*
 { *Nolé-bam,*
 { *Malé-bam,*

Præterper. { Volu-i
Nolu-i } isti, it, | imus, istis, érunt or ére.
Malu-i

Præterplu. { Volu-eram
Nolu-eram } ras, rat, | rámus rátis, rant.
Malu-eram

Future. { Vol-am
Nol-am } es, et, | émus, étis, ent.
Mal-am

I M P E R A T I V E.

Noli, nolíto. Pl. Nolíte, nolitóte.
Note, *Volo* and *Malo* have no Imperative.

P O T E N T I A L.

Præsent. { Vel-im
Nol-im } is, it, | ímus, ítis, int.
Mal-im

Præterimp. { Vell-em
Noll-em } es, et, | émus, étis, ent.
Mall-em

Præterper. { Volu-erim
Nolu-erim } ris, rit, | rimus, ritis, rint.
Malu-erim

Præterplu. { Voluís-fem
Noluís-fem } fes, fet, | sémus, sétis, sent.
Maluís-fem

Future. { Volue-ro
Nolue-ro } ris, rit, | rímus, rítis, rint.
Malue-ro

I N F I N I T I V E.

<i>Present.</i>	{	Velle.	}	<i>Preterp.</i>	{	Voluísse.	}	<i>Parti-</i>	{	Volens.
		Nolle.				Noluísse.				Nolens.
		Malle.				Maluísse.				Malens.

Edo *to eat*, is thus declined.

Edo, edi, esum *or* estum, edere *to eat*.

These Tenses are irregular, the rest regular:

Ind. Pres. Edo, edis, *or* es, edit *or* est | edimus, editis *or* estis, edunt.

Impe-
rat. { Ed-e, ito; ed at, ito; } edamus { ed-ite, itote } ed-ant, unto.
 { es, esto; esto; } { est-e, ote, }

Pot. Imperf. Ederem *or* essem, &c. *Infin.* Edere *or* esse. *Pass.*
Editur *or* estur.

Fero, tuli, latum, ferre, *to bear or suffer*.

Indic. Pres. Fero, fers, fert, | ferimus, fertis, ferunt.

Imperat. Fer, ferto; ferat, ferto; | feramus; ferte, fertote;
(ferant, ferunto.

Poten. Imperf. Ferrem, ferres, &c.

Feror, latus sum *vel* fui, ferri, *to be born or suffered*.

Ind. Pres. Feror, ferris *vel* ferre, fertur, | ferimur, ferimini,
ferúntur.

Imperative. Ferre, fertor; ferátur, fertor, &c.

Potent. Imperf. Ferrer, ferréris *vel* ferrère, ferrétur, &c.

Note, *The Compounds of FERO are declined thus*, Affero, attuli, allatum;
Aufero, abstuli, ablatum; Confero, contuli, collatum; Differo, distuli,
dilatam; Effero, extuli, elatum; Infero, intuli, illatum; Offerro, obtuli,
oblatum, &c.

Eo, ivi, itum, ire, *to go*.

Ind. Perf. Eo, is, it; | imus, itis, eunt. *Imperf.* Ibam.

(*Fut.* Ibo, &c.

Imperat. I ito; eat, ito; | eamus; ite, itote; eant, eunto.

Potent.

Potent. Pres. Eam. Imperf. Irem, &c. Part. Iens, cuntis.
Ger. Eundi, &c.

Note. So likewise are the Compounds of *Eo* declined, and *Quo*, with its Compound *Nequeo*. But *Ambio* is regular. *Quo* wants the Imperative.

Fio, factus sum vel fui, to be made or done.

Ind. Pres. Fio, fis, fit,—fimus, fitis, fiunt.

Imperf. Fiebam, &c. fierem, fieri.

Note. *Fio* is the Passive of *Facio* to make or do. *Facior* being not used.

§. 5. OF DERIVING and FORMING *Verbs*.

XXIX. There are *three principal Parts* in a Verb, from which all the other Tenses are deriv'd, namely, the

Present. Preterimperfect, Ind. and Supine.

As, AMO AMA'VI AMA'TUM.

Which *three Parts*, if known, the *rest* are easily known; and if any one is wanting, the Tenses deriv'd from that Part are also generally wanting. Thus,

1. From AM-O are derived in the *Active*, Am-abam, Am abo, Am-a, Am-ato, Am-em, Am-arem, Am-are, Am-andi, do, dum, Am-ans. In the *Passive* Am-or, Am-abar, Am-abor, Am-are, Am-ator, Am-er, Am-arer, Am-ari, Am-andus. From MON-eo, Mon-ebam, &c.

2. From AMAV-I are derived, Amav-eram, Amav-erim, Amav-issim, Amav-ero, Amav-isse, From MONU-i, Monu-eram, &c.

3. From AMAT-UM are derived, Amat-u, Amat-urus, Amat-us, Amat-us sum vel fui, Amatus eram vel fueram, Amatus sum vel fuerim, Amatus essem vel fuissim, Amatus ero vel fuero, Amatum esse vel fuisse. From MONITUM, Monitu, &c.

§ 6. RULES for FORMING the *Preterperfect* Tense, and *supines* of Verbs.

XXX. Verbs of the *first* Conjugation have their three principal Parts, thus,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Præterp.</i>	<i>Supine</i>
-o	-avi	-atum.

As,—*Salto, amo, calco, nego, tolero, flo, judico, ploro, Cogito, tracto, sacro, castigo, vindico, cur-o, &c.*

Except.

Lavo, lavi, lavatum & lotum. Juvo, juvi, jutum.

Mico, micui, wants Supine; but Dimico, avi, atum.

Seco, secui, sectum. Frico, fricui, frictum.

Plico, plicavi, plicatum; but its Compounds, Applico, Complico, Explico, Implico, have avi, atum, or ui, itum.

Neco, avi, atum; but its Compounds have avi, atum, and ui, ctum.

Domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cub-o, ui, itum.

Do, dedi, datum, with its Compounds, Circumdo, pessundo, satifido, Venundo; but its other Compounds are of the third Conjugation; and make didi, ditum.

Sto, steti, statum; but its Compounds have stiti, stitum, and sometimes statum.

Labo and Nexo want the Preterperfect and Supine.

Note, For Cœnavi, juravi, titubavi, potavi, we also say, Cœnatus sum, juratus, titubatus, potatus.

Active Deponents, Scrutor, scrutatus sum. Imitor, imitatus sum, &c.

Passive Deponent, Vapulo, vapulatus sum, &c.

Obs. Some think that all Verbs of the first Conjugation once made *avi* and *atum*. Thus SALLUST has *juvaturus*. Solin. *micaverit*. Columel. *secaturus*. Plin. *defricatis*. Flor. *domavi*. Hor. *intonata* and *sonaturum*. Plaut. *increpavit*. Pers. *vetavit*. Quintil. *cubâsse*. But (as these and such like Examples are rare) to these Rules for the Preterperfect Tense and Supines of Verbs, it was thought not so much to the Purpose to add Notes, as to collect as perfect and brief a Synopsis as might be, for the Use of Children; Which has been done chiefly from Monro, Sanctius, Farnaby and Lewis,

XXXI. Verbs of the *second* Conjugation have their three principal Parts, thus,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterperf.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
-eo	-ui	-itum.

Ut Moneoque habeo, placeo, lateo, jaceoque Terreo, sic noceo, careo, doleo, taceoque, &c.

Except.

Jubeo, jussi, jussum. Mulceo, mulsi, mulsum.
 Sorbeo, forbui & sorpsi, sorptum; Censeo, censui, censum.
 Sedeo, sedi, sessum. Frendeo, frendi, fressum.
 Video, vidi, visum. Prandeo, prandi, pransum, *also* pransus sum.
 Doceo, docui, doctum. Misceo, miscui, mistum & mixtum.
 Mordeo, momordi, morsum. Pendeo, pependi, pensum.
 Spondeo, spondi, sponsum. Tondeo, totondi, tonsum.
 Indulgeo, indulsi, indultum. Torqueo, torsi, tortum.
 Au-geo, lugeo, mul-geo, *xi, etum.*
 Fleo, Neo, Deleo, Impleo *and Verbs in veo, have vi, tum.*
 Caveo, cavi, cautum. Faveo, favi, fautum.
 Teneo, tenui, tentum. Torreo, torrui, tostum.
 Hæreo, maneo, rideo, ardeo, sua-deo, *fi, sum.*
 Cieo, cievi, citum. Vieo, vievi, vietum.
 Oleo, olui, olitum *to smell*; with its Compounds.
 Oleo, olevi, oletum *to grow.* *Also* Exoleo, obsoleo, inoleo.
 Adoleo, adolevi, adultum. Aboleo, abolevi, abolitum.

These want the Supine.

Lu-ceo, fri-geo *xi.* Strideo, stridi. Arceo, arcui. Timeo, timui. Egeo, egui.
 Al-geo, fulgeo, tur-geo, ur-geo, *fi.*
 Ferveo, fervi & fervui. Paveo, pavi. Conni-veo, *vi & xi.*
 Rub-eo, horreo, clareo, floreo, palleo, pat-eo, *ui.*
 Tum-eo, fileo, splendeo, studeo, albeo, candeo, *ui.*
 Mac-eo, muceo, sordeo, con-ob-re-ticeo, *ui, &c.*

These want both Preterperf. and Supines.

Flaveo, liveo, aveo, glabreo, ceveo, clueo, polleo, renideo & medeor.

Active Deponents.

Mereor, merui *or* meritus sum. Fateor, fassus. Misereor, misertus. Polliceor, pollicitus. Reor, ratus. Tueor, tuitus. Vereor, veritus, &c.

Passive Deponents.

Audeo, ausus sum. Gaudeo, gavissus. Mœreo, mœstus. Soleo, solitus, &c.

XXXII. Verbs of the *third* Conjugation have their three principal Parts, *variously*,

Thus, *if they end in*

Bo. Bibo, bibi, bibitum. Glubo, glubi, glubitum; & glupsi, gluptum.

Scribo, scripsi, scriptum. Nubo, nupsi, nuptum; & nupta sum.

Ac-cumbo, dis-cumbo, in-cumbo, &c. *cubui, cubitum, from* Cubo, *bas.*

Co. Dico, dixi, dictum. Duco, duxi, ductum. Vinco, vici, victum.

Ico, ici, ictum. Parco, parci, parsum, *and* peperci, parcitum.

Sco. Cresco, crevi, cretum. Nosco, novi, notum. *Also,* Ignosco, Dignosco. Agnosco, agnovi, agnitum. Cognosco, cognovi, cognitum.

Pasco, pavi, pastum. *But* Compesco, dispesco *ui itum.*

Do. *makes* -di-sum; as Scando, mando, prehendo, defendo, accen-do, &c.

Edo, edi, esum & estum *to eat.* Comedo, comesum & Comestum. *But,*

Credo, edo, dedo, reddo, perdo, abdo *vel* obdo,

Condo, indo, trado, prodo, vendo *simul* addo—*make* didi, ditum.

Vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo.

Et Claudio, plaudo, rodo, *formant sibi, si, sum.*

Cado, cecidi, casum. Cædo, cecidi, cæsum. Cedo, cessi, cessum.

Fundo, fudi, fustum. Findo, fidi, fissum. Scindo, scidi, scissum. Fido, fisus.

Pando,

Pando, pandi, pansum & passum. Pendo, pependi, pensum.

Tendo, tetendi, tensum & tentum. Tundo, tutudi, tunsum; *Compounds* tustum.

Go. (and guo) *makes* xi—ctum; as Rego, plango, ungo, jungo, distinguo, &c.

Except.

Sur-go, per-go, *rexi, rectum.*

Fingo, mingo, pingo, stringo, *leave out n in their Supine.*

Frango, fregi, fractum. Ago, egi, actum.

Lego, legi, lectum. *But* Dil-igo, intell-igo, negl-igo, *exi, ectum.*

Pango, pepigi, *to bargain*, pegi & panxi *to join*, pactum.

Pungo, pupugi & punxi, punctum. Figo, fixi, fixum.

Tango, tetigi, tactum, Mergo, spargo, tergo, *si, sum.*

Ho. Tra-ho, traxi, tractum; Veho, vexi, vectum.

Lo. Alo, molo, *ui, itum.* Colo, consulo, oculo, *ui, ultum.*

Excello, præcello, antecello, *cellui, celsum.*

Percello, procello, recello, *culi, culsum.*

Fallo, fefelli, falsum, Refello, refelli, *without Supine.*

Pello, pepuli, pulsum. Sallo, falli, falsum.

Tollo, sustuli, sublatum. Vello, velli & vulsi, vulsum.

Mo. Fremo, gemo, vo-mo, *ui, itum.* Emo, emi, emptum.

Premo, pressi, pressum. Como, demo, promo, sum-o, *si-tum.*

No. Sperno, spreui, spretum. Cerno *in its Compounds* crevi, cretum.

Sterno, stravi, stratum. Sino, sivi, situm. Lino, levi, lini & livi, litum.

Temno, tempfi, temtum. Cano, cecini, cantum; *Compounds* cinui, centum.

Gigno, genui, genitum. Pono, posui, positum.

Po. Scal-po, sculpo, carpo, serpo, re-po, &c. *-psi, -ptum.*

Except.

Rumpo, rupi, ruptum. Strepo, strepui, strepitum.

Quo. De-re-linquo, liqui, lictum. Coquo, coxi, coctum.

Ro. Quæro, quæsi, quæsitum. Tero, trivi, tritum.

Curro, cucurri, cursum.

- Verro, verri & versi, versum. Gero, gessi, gestum.
 Uro, ussi, ustum.
 Sero, sevi, satum, *to sow or plant.* Sero, serui, fertum, *to lay in order.*
 Consero, -sevi, -situm, *to plant together.* Consero, -serui, fertum, *to intermingle.*
- So. Arces-so, capefso, facefso, lacef-so, fivi or fi, situm.
 Pinso, pinsui, pinsitum; or pinfi, pinsum & pistum.
- To. Mitto, misi, missum; Meto, messiui, messum.
 Ne-cto, pecto, plecto, *xi or xui, xum.* Flecto, *xi, xum.*
 Peto, petivi, petitem. Verto, verti, versum.
 Sisto, stiti, statum. *Its Compounds want Supines.*
- Vo. Solvo *and* vol-vo, vol-vi, vol-utum. Vivo, vixi, victum.
- Xo. Texo, texui, textum, &c.
- Io. Facio, feci, factum. Jacio, jeci, jactum.
 Efficio, effeci, effectum. Ejicio, ejeci, ejectum, &c.
 Aspicio, aspxi, aspectum. Allicio, allexi, allectum.
From Specio & Lacio obs.
 Fodio, fodi, fossum. Fugio, fugi, fugitum. Capió, cepi, captum. *Comp. ceptum.*
 Cupio, cupivi, cupitum. Pario, peperí, partum.
 Rapio, rapui, raptum. *In its Compounds, ripui, reptum.*
 Quatio, quassum; *In its Compounds, cutio, cussi, cussum.*
- Uo. Arguo, statuo, tribuo, diluo, &c. *ui, utum.*
But Luo, lui, luitum. Ruó, rui, ruitum; *Compounds rutum.*
 Fluo, fluxi, fluxum. Struo, struxi, structum.

These want the Supine.

Dego, degi. Psallo, psalli. Volo, Nolo, Malo, *ui.* Rudo, fido, frido, *di.* Conquinisco, conquexi. Sapio, sapui, & sapivi. Lambo, scabo, *-bi.* Incesso, viso, *-si.* An-go, clango, ningo, *-xi.* Disco, didici. Posco, poposci. *And* Sterto, tremo, metuo, congruo, ingruo, depso, respuo, *all which make ui; and the Compounds of Nuo.*

These

These want both the Preterperfect and Supine.

Sido, furo, vergo, sic ambigo, glisco, fatisco,
Sic Hisco, liquor, ringor, vescor, reminiscor. *And*

All Verbs Inceptives in *sco*, whether derived of Nouns, as *Puerasco*; or of Verbs, as *Tepeasco*: Though some think these latter borrow their Preterperfect from their Primitive Verbs; as *Tepeasco*, *tepui*, from *Tepeo*.

D E P O N E N T S.

Adipiscor, adeptus. Amplector, amplexus. Complector, plexus.

Comminiscor, commentus. Defetiscor, defessus. Expergiscor, experrectus.

Fungor, functus. Fruor, fructus *or* fruitus. Gradior, gressus. Irascor, iratus. Labor, lapsus. Loquor, locutus.

Sequor, secutus. Nanciscor, nactus. Nascor, natus.

Nitor, nifus *or* nixus. Obliviscor, oblitus. Paciscor, pactus.

Patior, passus. Proficiscor, profectus. Queror, questus.

Ulciscor, ultus. Morior, mortuus, mori, &c.

XXXIII. Verbs of the *fourth* Conjugation have their three principal Parts, thus,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterimperf.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
-io	-ivi	-itum.

As, -Audio et impedio, scio, sic nutrio polioque

Garrio, stabilio, sic punio, sic salioque, to salt, &c.

Except,

Venio, veni, ventum. Cambio, campsi, campsum.

Hau-rio, far-cio, far-cio, ful-cio, sep-io, -si, -tum.

Rau-cio, sen-tio, -si, -sum. Sancio, vin-cio, -xi, -ctum.

Amicio, amixi, amicui & amicivi, amictum.

A-perio, o-perio, -perui, -pertum. Comperio, reperio, -peri, -pertum.

Salio, salui, saltum, *to dance or leap*. Compounds. Silui & filii, sultum.

Sepelio, singult-io, -ivi, -um.

These

These want the Preterperf. and Supine. *Ferio*, and all *Desideratives*, except *Parturio*, *esurio*, *nupturio*, which with *Cæcutio*, *gestio*, *ineptio*, have *ivi*.

D E P O N E N T S.

Largior, mentior, molior, potior, fortior, *-itus sum*.
Assentior, assensus. Experior, expertus. Operior, opertus.
Metior, mensus. Ordior, orsus. Orior, ortus. Morior,
mortuus.

Obs. 1. *Morior*, *orior* and *potior*, with the Poets are sometimes of the Fourth, sometimes of the Third Conjugation. *Moriturus*, *oriri* and *potiri* of the Fourth always.

2. The Preterperfect Tenses of Verbs, especially of the Fourth Conjugation, are often contracted; as, *Abiit*, *perii*, *prodiit*, *prodierat*, &c. for *Abiivit*, *perivi*, &c.

OF COMPOUNDED Verbs.

Compounded Verbs form their *Preterperfect* Tense and *Supine*, generally like simple Verbs; as, *Doceo*, *docui*, *doctum*. *Edoceo*, *edocui*, *edoctum*.

But, The Syllable that in some *simple* Verbs is doubled in the *Preterperfect* Tense, is not doubled in their *Compounds*; as, *Cado*, *cecidì*, *casum*; *Occido*, *occidi*, *occasum*. Except, the Compounds of *Disco* and *Posco*; also *De-ex-præ-pro-curro*, which have *curri* or *cucurri*.

Obs. 1. The Compounds of *Spargo*, *carpo*, *sacro*, *trahto*, *scando*, *gradiorque*, &c. change *a* into *e*; as, *Dispergo*, &c.

2. The Compounds of *Hæc*, *habeo*, *facio*, *salio*, *statuo*, *cado*, *tango*. Et *capio*, *rapio*, *sapio*, *jacio*, *cano*, *pango*, &c. change *a* into *i*; as, *Adhibeo*, &c.

3. The Compounds of *Calco* and *Salto* change *a* into *u*; as, *inulco*, &c.

4. The Compounds of *Cædo*, *lædo*, *quæro*, change *æ* into *i*; as *præcido*, &c.

5. The Compounds of *Emo*, *premo*, *rego*, *teneo*, change *e* into *i*; as *Redimo*, &c.

6. The Compounds of *Claudo*, *quatio*, *lavo*, cast away *a*; as, *occludo*, &c.

Note, 1. In compounded Verbs, sometimes both Words remain entire ; as, *adeo, transeo*. &c. Sometimes a Letter is added ; as, *reddo, redeo, prodeo*, &c. Sometimes a Letter is taken away ; as, *coro* of *con* and *eo* ; *Cogo* of *con* and *ago*. Sometimes a Letter is changed, and often for the better Sound the last Letter of a Preposition is changed into the first Letter of the Verb ; as, *accipio* of *ad* and *capio* ; *arripio* of *ad* and *rapio*, &c.

Note, 2. These Prepositions, *ad, con, de, in, præ, pro, re, sub, super*, being compounded, signify, *to, together, down or from, in or upon, before or first, forth, back, under, upon or over*, &c.

§. 7. Of Verbs IMPERSONAL and DEFECTIVE.

XXXIV. 1. An *Impersonal* is such a Verb as is used in the *third Person Singular* only, with the Sign *it* in English ; as, *It becometh*, Decet.

Formed thus.

Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit ; deceat ; deceat, deceret, decuerit, decuisset, decuerit ; decere, decuisse.

Pugnatur, pugnabatur, pugnatum est, &c.

Libet, libebat, libuit vel libitum est, &c. *Likewise* Licet, piget, pudet.

Tædet, tædebat, tædui, or pertæsum est, &c.

Miseret, miserebat, misertum est, &c.

Liquet *has no perfect Tenses*. Nor Desit, infit, ovat, Explicit *for* Explicitum est, &c.

XXXV. 2. Verbs *Defective* want several Parts, and are used only as follows.

Aio, { Aio, ais, ait, | aiunt.
to say. { Aiebam, as, at, | amus, atis, ant.

Inquam, { Inquam, inquis, inquit, | inquam, inquit, inquit.
to say, { Inquiebat, inquiebant ; inquires, inquiet ; Inque, inquito.

Aufim	{	Aufim, is, it, int.	
dare.			
Faxim		Faxim, is, it, int.	
grant.	{		
Forem		Forem, es, et, emus, etis, ent.	Fore:
might be.			

Cœpi, novi	{	eram, erim, issem, ero, isse.
begin, know.		
Odi, memini		& Memento, mementote.
bate, remember.		

Which four have the Signification of *Present* and *Perfect*.

Cedo, give.	{	Cedo, cedite.
Quæso, I pray,		Quæso, quæsumus.

Salve, God save you.	{	Salve, eto; Salve te, Salvetote; Salve-
Ave, hail.		Ave, in like Manner. (bis, Salvere.

Ob. *Dor* and *Der* of *Dare* to give; and *For* of *Fari* to be spoken; *Sci*, of *Scire* to know, and *Fi* of *Fieri* to be done, are not in Use. And for *Dice*, *duce*, *face*, *fere*, we use *Dic*, *duc*, *fer*, *fac*. The Comic Poets use *Sodes*, *sultis*, *capis*, for *Si audes*, *si vultis*, *cape si vis*.

Note, Grammarians often mention *Derivative Verbs*, under these Names.

1. *Inceptive*, which are derived of the second Person present of the Indicative, as *Calesco*, I grow warm, and are generally of the third Conjugation.
2. *Frequentative*, derived of the Supine, as from *dictu*, *dicto*; from *dictatu*, *dictito*, I speak often, and are of the first Conjugation.
3. *Desiderative*, derived of the Supine, as of *dictu*, *dicturio*, I desire to speak; of *partu*, *parturio*, I want to bring forth, and are of the fourth Conjugation.
4. *Denominative*, derived of a Noun, as *Græcor*, *vulpinor*, *lignor*, *frumentor*, and are of the first Conjugation, from *Græcus*, *vulpes*, *lignum*, *frumentum*.
5. *Diminutive*; as *cantillo*, *forbillo*, *pitisso*, I sing, I sup, I drink a little.



C H A P. IV.

Of a PARTICIPLE.

XXXVI. **A** *Participle* is an Adjective derived of a Verb, and partakes of the Tense and Force of a Verb.

There are four *Participles* belongeth to most Verbs, namely,

In the Active Voice.

One of the	{	Present Tense; as <i>Amans</i> loving.
		Future in <i>rus</i> ; as <i>Amaturus</i> about to love.
		<i>In the Passive Voice.</i>
		Preterperf. Tense; as <i>Amatus</i> loved.
One of the	{	Future in <i>dus</i> ; as <i>Amandus</i> to be loved.

Obs. The Participle of the Present Tense in *English* ends in *ing*, and the *Latin* in *ans* or *ens*; and is declined like *Fælix*. The rest are declin'd like *Durus*, *a*, *um*.



C H A P. V.

Of an ADVERB.

XXXVII. **A** *N Adverb* is a Part of Speech joined to a Word, to express some Circumstance; as, *he reads well*, Bene legit.

Obs. 1. Most *English* Words ending in *ly* are Adverbs. The *Latin* Adverbs are made of Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, and Prepositions, and end mostly in *e*, *o*, *us*, *im*,
um,

um, ter, tus ; as, *sanè* truly, *subitò* suddenly, *tutiùs* more safely, *sensim* gradually, *solùm* only, *sapienter* wisely, *divinitus* divinely.

2. Words of *Quality, Time, and Place*, that have not *a, an* or *the* before them, are generally Adverbs ; as, *bene* well, *malè* ill, *nunc* now, *tunc* then, *hic* here, *illic* there, &c.

3. Some Adverbs derived of Adjectives are compared, as *Doctè* learnedly, *doctiùs* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter*, *fortiùs*, *fortissimè*, strongly, &c. *Bene*, *melius*, *optimè*, well, &c. *Sæpe*, *sæpiùs*, *sæpissime*, often, &c. *Nuper*, *nuperrime*, lately, &c.

4. *Not* in *English* comes after the Verb, but *Non* in *Latin* before the Verb ; as, *I care not*, *Non curo*. And *Ne* forbidding, is join'd to the Imperative or Subjunctive ; as, *do not fear*, *ne timeas* or *ne time*. *Ne* asking a Question, is tail'd to the first Word of the Question ; as, *will you not read*, *visne legere* ?

5. Adverbs of *Time*, as *nunc*, *tunc*, *tum*, &c. *Place*, as *ubi* *where*, *nusquam* *no where*, *quo* *whither*, &c. and *Quantity* ; as, *parùm* *little*, *fatis* *enough*, &c. are sometimes join'd to the Genitive of Nouns ; as, *Satis Vini*, *enough of Wine*.

Note, 1. Adverbs are joined to other Words besides Verbs ; as, *ferè* *Circulus*, almost a Circle ; *magis pius*, more godly ; *valde velociter*, very swiftly.

2. Many Words are accounted Adverbs, which really are not ; thus, *Agè* is a Verb. *Unà* an Adjective. *Ergò* a Substantive, from *ἐξ ἑσῶν* opus. *Denuò* is for *de novo*. *Nudius tertius*, *nunc dies est tertius*. *Quòdrum*, *quo Versum*. *Dextrorsum*, *dextram versum*. *Ilicèt*, *scilicèt*, *videlicèt*, for *ire*, *scire*, *videre*, *licet*. *Quare*, *quâ re*. *Quamobrèm*, *quam ob rem*. *Hodiè*, *hoc die*. *Maximoperè*, *maximo opere*, &c.

3. All Adverbs are not to be mark'd with a *grave Accent*, but only such as, being other Parts of Speech, are used Adverbially ; as *Seridè*, *unà*, *subitò*, &c.



C H A P. VI.

Of a CONJUNCTION.

XXXVIII. **A** CONJUNCTION is a Word that joins together Sentences.

Obf. 1. *These*, Et, ac, atque, and. Nec, neque, nor. Aut, vel, seu, five, or. Quam, than. Nisi, præterquam, except. Tum, both. Tam, so. Tanquam, ut, velut, as. Quasi, as if, have commonly alike Cases, and Moods, and Tenses, before and after them.

2. *Que* and *ve* or, are always tail'd to the End of the Word they govern, which is generally the last; as, *Men and Women*, Viri mulieresque not virique mulieres.

3. Autem, vero, but. Enim for. Quidem indeed. Quoque also, are never the first, but the second or third Word in a Sentence. Igitur therefore, tamen nevertheless, seldom the first.

4. Quod that, denotes what's past, and is join'd to the Indicative: But, Ut that, notes what's to come, and is join'd to the Subjunctive. Ut and not Quod is also used after adeo, ideo, ita, sic, tam, accidit, contingit, &c.

Note, Adverbs and Conjunctions (as Mr. Pate judiciously observes) then only require a Subjunctive Mood after them, when they give a Signification of Contingency or Uncertainty to the Verb; as, *Ipsi licet veniat*, altho' he come, or happen to come. *Si fueris Romæ*, if you shall happen to be at Rome.

Hence, 1. These sometimes have an Indicative, and sometimes a Subjunctive, viz. Antequam, cum when, donec, etsi, etiamsi, licet, ni, nisi, postquam, postquam, priusquam, quam, quamdiu, quamvis, quanquam, quando, quandoquidem, quia, quippe, qui, quod because, quoad as long as, quoniam, si if, sicut, simul, simulac, simul atque, simul ut, fin, siquidem, tametsi, ubi, utcumque, utpote qui.

2. These are used with a Subjunctive, viz. Ceu, cum although or seeing, dummodo if so be, haud secus ac si, O si, O that, perinde ac si, perinde quasi, quasi, quin but that, quoad whereupon, si although, tanquam, tanquam si, uti that, utinam.

3. These three, Dum, ut, ne. For Dum while, has an Indicative; as, Dum ætas tulit, Ter. But Dum if so be, has a Subjunctive; as, Dum profin tibi, Ter.

Ut as soon as, or how, has an Indicative; as, Ut vidi, ut perii! As soon as I saw, how was I undone! Virg. But, Ut although, or that, has a Sub-

junctive; as, *Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda Voluntas. Adeone ignarus es ut hæc nescias?* Cic. *Ut* is also elegantly put for *ne*, or *ne non*, with a *Subjunctive* after *Timeo, metuo, vereor*, &c. as, *Metuo ut substat Hospes*, Ter.

Ne whether or no, has an *Indicative*; as, *Cogitane quid dicat?* But *ne* for *ut non* or *lest* has a *Subjunctive*; as, *prædico ne facias. Timet ne deserat se*, Ter.



C H A P. VII.

Of a PREPOSITION.

XXXIX. **A** *Preposition* is a Word put before a Verb in Composition; as, *Adeo*, I go to: And before a Noun in a proper Case; as, *ad Patrem*, to my Father.

These are put before the ACCUSATIVE.

Ad, *penes*, *adversus*, *cis*, *citra*, *circiter*, *extra*,
Erga, *apud*, *ante*, *secus*, *trans*, *supra*, *versus* & *intra*,
Ultra, *post*, *præter*, *propter*, *prope*, *pone*, *secundum*,
Per, *circum*, *circa*, *contra*, *juxta*, *inter*, *ob*, *infra*.

These are put before the ABLATIVE.

Abs, *ab* & *a*, *sic absque palam*, *de*, *ex*, *e*, *sine*, *coram*,
Cum, *pro*, *præ*; *tenus*, & *plurali cum genitivo*.
Casum utrumque regunt hæc, *Subter*, *sub*, *super*, *in*, *clam*.

Obs. 1. *In*, signifying barely *in*, hath an Ablative, signifying *into*, *towards*, *against*, *for*, *amongst*, an Accusative. *Super*, for *concerning* hath an Ablative; for *above*, *besides*, *beyond*, an Accusative; for *upon*, the *Acc.* or *Abl.* *Sub* under, requires an Ablative; *Sub* about, an Accusative. *Sub* and *Subter* implying *Motion*, an Accusative.

2. *A* and *e* are set before Words beginning with Consonants; *ab* and *ex* before Vowels. *Versus*, *tenus* and *usque* are set after their Noun. And *Cum* is put after *me*, *te*, *se*, *nobis*, *vobis*, &c.

3. Some call these *am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*, inseparable *Prepositions*, because they are never used but in Composition.

Note, That Children may remember *Prepositions*, when they meet with them in *English*, they are enumerated in these Lines:

*Between, besides, above, beneath, about,
Behind, beyond, amongst, within, without,
After, towards, against, at, in the Power,
Through, on this side, nigh, to, upon, before,
From, for, with, out-of, in-to, until, by,
Under, except, according, privily.*



C H A P. VIII.

Of an INTERJECTION.

XL. **A**N *Interjection* is a Word *thrown into* a Sentence, betokening some sudden Emotion of the Mind.

Obs. There's not much reason to reckon *Interjections* Parts of Speech, inasmuch as they are little more than *inarticulate* Sounds, or Signs of our Mind in, 1. *Grief*; as, *eheu, alas*; *hei, wo's me*; *ah, oh, abah!* 2. *Rejoicing*, *Io, huzzah*; *evax, ho brave*. 3. *Laughing*, *Ha, ha, he*. 4. *Calling*, *Heus, heark'e me*; *Eho, joho*. 5. *Praising*, *Euge, O brave, well done*. 6. *Rejecting*, *Vah, away, pish, phy, fie*; *Hem, heiday*; *hui, hout*; *væ, Wo to you*. 7. *Wondering*, *Proh, oh, o*; *Papæ, O strange!* 8. *Silence*, *au, whist*; *s't, hush*, &c. almost the same in all Languages.





Of S Y N T A X.
OR, THE
Third Part of G R A M M A R.

C H A P. I.

Grammaticæ Finis est congruens Oratio.

SANCTIUS.

S Y N T A X teacheth the right *putting together* of Words in a Sentence; and consists of two Parts, *Concord* and *Government*.

N. B. At first going over, the Learner is only to get by heart the 16 Rules mark'd I, II, &c. And those mark'd A B, &c. afterwards.

§. 1. Of the *two* C O N C O R D S.

Concord is the *Agreement* of one Word *with* another in the same Circumstances; as, in

The *first* C O N C O R D.

I. (a) The V E R B agrees with its N O M I N A T I V E Case in *Number* and *Person*; thus, *Ego scribo*,

For Satisfaction to Lilly's Patrons, and the Service of such as have learn'd his Rules, I here insert them corresponding to mine.

(a) Verbum Personale.

I write;

I write; *Nos scribimus*, we write; *Puer scribit*, the Boy writes; *Pueri scribunt*, Boys write.

Obs. The Nominative is a Substantive coming before the Verb in Sense, and answereth to the Question, *who?* or *what?*

In the Second CONCORD.

II. (b) The ADJECTIVE agrees with the SUBSTANTIVE in *Number*, *Case* and *Gender*; thus, *Bonus Puer*, a good Boy, *bona Puella*, a good Girl, *bonum Ingenium*, a good Wit.

Obs. (c) The Adjective is a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle; and its Substantive is found by asking the Question *who?* or *what?*

Observations common to both *Concords*.

1. (d) A *Verb* between two Nominatives of diverse Numbers, or, An *Adjective* between two Substantives of diverse Genders, *may agree* with either of them; as, *All Things was Sea*, *Omnia Pontus erat or erant*. *Every Mistake is not to be called Folly*, *Non omnis Error Stultitia est dicenda or dicendus*.

2. (e) A Noun of Multitude Singular, or two or more Substantives Singular will have an Adjective or Verb Plural; as, *The Multitude rush*, *Turba ruunt*. *The Man, the Woman and I are happy*, *Vir, mulier & ego sumus beati*.

Note. *I* and another are *we*, *thou* and another are *ye*; so that the Verb agrees with the first Person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third. Also the Adjective agrees with the Substantive Masculine rather than the Feminine, and with the Feminine rather than the Neuter. Yet in Things without Life, the Adjective is best in the Neuter; as, *The Bow and Arrow, which thou hast broken, were good*, *Arcus & Calamus, quæ fregisti, erant bona*.

3. (f) The Nominative to a Verb, and the Substantive to an Adjective is often left out in *Latin*, especially if it

(b) Adjectivum cum Substantivo. (c) Ad eundem mod. (d) Verbum inter duos. (e) Nomen Multitudinis. (f) Nominativus primæ. In Verbis quorum.

belongs to Men, or has been expressed before; as, *He loves good Men*, Amat Bonos.

§ 2. OF FIGURATIVE Concord.

The Rules of *Figurative Concord* are Six.

A. 1. (g) Two Substantives signifying the same Thing are put in the same Case; as, *Georgius Rex, Georgii Regis*, &c.

B. 2. (h) The Question and Answer are put in the same Case of a Noun, and Tense of a Verb; as, *Q. Quem librum legis? Ans. Virgilium lego.*

III. 3. (i) A Noun, Substantive or Adjective, coming after *sum, forem, fio, existo*, most Verbs *Passive*, and Verbs of *Gesture*, is put in the Nominative; because that Nominative agrees with the Nominative before the Verb; as, *God is a Spirit, Deus est Spiritus. Virtue is called a Jewel, Virtus vocatur Gemma. Man goes upright, Homo incedit erectus.*

C. 4. (k) The Infinitive Mood will have the Accusative before it, leaving out *quod* or *ut*; as, *I am glad that you are well, Gaudeo te valere.*

Note, The same Case that comes before the Infinitive, may also follow it; as, *A Merchant desires to become rich, Mercator cupit fieri dives or se fieri divitem.*

D. 5. (l) The Adjective *Qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its Substantive going before in *Gender* and *Number*, but takes its *Case* from the Noun or Verb following, or a Preposition before it.

(g) Excipiuntur quæ. (h) Interrogativum & ejus. (i) Verba Substantiva. Denique omnia. (k) Verba Infiniti. Infinitum quoque. Quamvis in his. (l) Relativum cum Antec. Quoties nullus. At si Nominativ. Aliquando relat.

As, *God who made the World, whose Creatures we are, to whom we are obedient, whom we worship, and by whom we are preserved, is eternal*; Deus, qui fabricavit mundum, cujus Creaturæ sumus, cui paremus, quem colimus, & a quo conservamur, est æternus.

Obs. *Qui* is called a RELATIVE, and *qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* follow its Rules.

Note. The Explication of this Rule (the thorough Knowledge of which depends on divers Rules not yet learned) must be deferred till the Rules of *Government* are known; when, it will be necessary that the Master explains it thus,—Deus, qui Deus fabricavit mundum, cujus Dei Creaturæ sumus, cui Deo paremus, quem Deum colimus, & a quo Deo conservamur, est æternus. I who saw your Pains, who wert sick, wept; Ego, qui [ego] vidi tuos dolores, qui [tu] ægrotâsti, flebam.

6. (m) When *Thing* or *Things* is Substantive to an Adjective, there's seldom any *Latin* put for *Thing*, but the Adjective is put in the Neuter Gender, and becomes a Substantive; as, *A good Thing*, Bonum; *The good Things of Life*, Bona Vitæ.

Obs. (*) The Word *Thing* being understood, when an Infinitive or a Sentence is put for a Nominative to the Verb or a Substantive to an Adjective; the Verb is of the third Person, and the Adjective of the Neuter Gender; as, *To see the Sun is pleasant*, Videre solem est jucundum.



C H A P. II.

O F G O V E R N M E N T.

Government is the *Direction* of a Noun in Case by the Word going before it, according to its *Sign* without a Particle, or by a Particle.

(m) Adjectivum in Neutro genere. (*) Aliquando Oratio. Aliquando Adverbium. Non semper Vox; Nec unica vox.

§. I. GOVERNMENT of Nouns by a
Sign *without a Particle.*

IV. RULE. (n) A Noun following a Verb, without a Particle, except *a, an* or *the*, shall be the Accusative; as, *I love the Master*, Amo Magistrum.

Exception 1. The Nominative comes after *Sum, forem, fio, existo*, most Verbs Passive, and Verbs of Gesture. See Rule 3. Fig. Concord.

E. Except. 2. (o) The Word coming after *Satago*, I am busy about, *Misereor* I pity, *Miserefco* I have pity upon, is put in the Genitive; as, *I pity poor Men*, Misereor pauperum. *I'm busy about my own Affairs*, Satago rerum mearum.

Note. *Misereor* and *Miserefco* sometimes have a Dative; as, *I pity him*, Huic misereor. *Seneca*. Have pity on the Wicked, *Miserefce malis*. Boethius,

F. Except. 3. (p) The Word following *Interest* and *Refert* is the Genitive; as, *It concerns a King*, Interest Regis.—But for *It concerns me, thee, him, us, you, whose*, we say, *Refert* or *Interest*, mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, cuja.

G. Except. 4. (q) The Word coming after *Potior* and Verbs of *Plenty* or *Want* is the Ablative, and sometimes the Genitive; as, *He enjoys the City*. Potitur Urbis or Urbe. *He wants Money*, Indiget pecuniâ or pecuniæ.

H. Except. 5. (r) *Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, memini*, require the Genitive or Accusative; as,

(n) Verba transitiva, &c. (o) Satago, misereor. At misereor, &c.
(p) Hæc tria Impersonalia. (q) Potior aut Gen. aut Abl. Verba abundandi.
Ex quibus quædam. (r) Reminiscor, obliviscor.

He remembers a good Turn, Reminiscitur Beneficii or Beneficium.

- I. Except. 6. (s) *Fungor, defungor, fruor, utor, abutor, gaudeo, vescor, victito, dignor, nitor, superse-
deo, communico, participo*, will have an Ablative; as, *I discharge my Duty, Fungor Officio meo.*
- K. Except. 7. (t) Verbs signifying, *Profit, disprofit, favour, help, obeying, resisting, serving, trusting, flattering, persuading, meeting, comparing, anger, threatening, pardoning, commanding or shewing*, will have a Dative; as, *He obeys his Father, Obtemperat Patri.*
- L. Except. 8. (u) Verbs compounded with *Bene, satis* and *malè*, or with *sub, super, ad, con, præ, post, ob, in, inter, & ante*, govern a Dative; as, *He blessed him, Benedixit illi.*

The Particles *To* and *For* being implied in all *Datives*.

Note 1. (w) *Juvo, adjuvo, lædo, jubeo, admiror, alloquor, invado, impugno, oppugno, offendo, prævenio, also, Juvat, decet, delectat, oportet*, govern an Accusative.

Note 2. (x) *Oro, rogo, observo, peto, postulo, posco, celo* and *doceo* govern two Accusatives, one of the Person, and another of the Thing; as, *I ask you leave, Rogo te veniam.*

- M. Except. 9. (y) A Substantive join'd with a Participle, comma'd from the rest of the Sentence, is put in the Ablative Case absolute; as, *I'll come, God helping me, To-morrow*; *Cras, Deo juvante, veniam.*

Note, *Having* and *Being* are often Signs of this Case.

(s) *Fungor, fruor.* (t) *Imprimis Verba. Verba dandi. Verba promittendi. Verba imperandi. Verba fidendi. Verba obseq. Verba minandi.* (u) *Dativum postulant.* (w) *Ex his quædam. Pauca ex his. At ex his. Hæc Impersonalia.* (x) *Verba rogandi.* (y) *Quibuscumque verbis additur.*

N. Except. 10. (2) The *Price, Cost, or Value* of a Thing with or without a Particle, is the Ablative; as, *It cost ten Shillings, Constat decem Solidis.*

Except these Genitives, *Pluris, minoris, tanti, quanti, magni, majoris, parvi, nihili, flocci, pili, &c.* See AT Except. 1.

Note, *Valeo* sometimes governs an Acc. of the Price; as, *valebat sex quadrantes.*

O. Except. 11. (a) The *Measure* of a Thing, or the *Distance* from Place to Place, is rendered by the Accusative or Ablative; as, *a Bench three Ells long, Scamnum tres ulnas longum or tribus ulnis. He's gone three Miles, Profectus est tria Milliaria or tribus Milliaribus.*

Note, Sometimes 'tis put in the Genitive; as, *Scamnum longum trium ulnarum.*

P. Except. 12. (b) The *Point* of Time (which answers to *when?*) is put in the Ablative; and the *Continuance* of Time (which answers to, *How long?*) in the Accusative.

As, *When came your Father? Yesterday Night, Quando venit Pater? Hesternâ Nocte. How long did he stay? Three Hours, Quamdiu mansit? Tres Horas.*

§ 2. GOVERNMENT of Nouns according to their Signs by a Particle.

PARTICLES or the Signs of the Cases of a Noun in *English* are *of, to, for, with, by, from, in, at, on, and than.*

(2) Quibuscumque verbis subjicitur. Vili paulo. Excipiuntur hi Genitivi. Sin adduntur Adjiciuntur et. Valeo etiam. (a) Magnitudinis mensura. Interdum Abl. Interdum etiam. Spatium loci. (b) Quæ significant partem. Quæ autem durationem, &c.

V. RULE 1. (c) *Of* (or *'s*) after a Substantive is the Sign of the Genitive Case; as, *The Love of Money*, Amor Nummi; *The King's Father*, Pater Regis, *His Book* or *the Book of him*, Liber ejus.

Note, *The Cattle is the Butcher's*, Pejus est Lanii, *being explained*, Pecus est Pecus Lanii, *belongs to this Rule*.

Q. Exception 1. (d) *Of* before Words of Praise or Dispraise, denotes an Ablative or Genitive; as, *A Boy of good Wit*, Puer bono Ingenio or boni Ingenii.

Except. 2. (e) *Of* signifying the Matter whereof any Thing is made, is latinized by *de*, *e*, or *ex*; as, a Cup of Gold, *Poculum ex Auro*; or by an Adjective, *Poculum Aureum*.

Note, Also any Genitive of Possession may be turned into an Adjective Possessive; as, *My Father's House*, Paterna Domus.

VI. RULE 2. (f) *Of* after most Adjectives denotes a Genitive; as, *Covetous of Money*, Avidus Nummi.

R. Except 1. (g) *Of* after Adjectives signifying Plenty or Want, notes an Ablative or a Genitive; as, *Full of Wine*, Plenus Vini or Vini.

S. Except. 2. (h) *Of* after *Dignus*, *indignus*, *viduus*, *orbis*, (i) *opus* and *usus*, denotes an Ablative; as, *Worthy of Praise*, Dignus Laude. *There's need of Wine*, Opus est Vini.

Note, (k) *Dignus* & *indignus* sometimes govern a Genitive; as, *Indignus Avorum*, Virg.

(c) Quum duo Subf. Sum Genitivum. (d) Laus & Vituperium. (e) Proinde hic Genitivus. (f) Adjectiva quæ desiderium. Adjectiva verbalia in ax. Ingens præterea. Participiorum voces. (g) Adjectiva, quæ ad Copiam. (h) Dignus, indignus. (i) Opus & Usus. (k) Horum nonnulla.

Except. 3. (l) *Of* after Comparatives, Superlatives and Partitives is made by the *Genitive*, or *de*, *e*, *ex* or *inter*; as, The highest of Mountains, *Altissimus Montium*, *ex Montibus* or *inter Montes*.

VII. RULE 3. (m) *Of* after Verbs and Participles signifying *by* or *from*, is made by *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*; as, I received it of thee, *Accepi a te*.

Note, *Of* after *Mereor* is made only by *de*. After *Natus*, *prognatus*, *satus*, *cretus*, *creatus*, *ortus*, &c. by an Ablative without a Preposition.

Except. (n) *Of* after Passive Verbs and Participles sometimes notes a Dative, and especially after Participles in *dus*, and Participials in *bilis*; as, Nor is he seen by any, *Nec cernitur ulli*. To be commemorated by me, *Memorandus* or *memorabilis mihi*.

RULE 4. *Of* signifying *concerning* is made by *de*.

T. Except. 1. (o) *Of* or *for* after Verbs of Accusing, condemning, warning, acquitting, &c. denotes the *Crime* or Thing in the Genitive or Ablative with or without *de*; as, *I accuse you of Theft*, *Accuso te furti* or *furto* or *de furto*.

Note, (p) After *Miseret*, *miserefcit*, *pœnitet*, *piget*, *pudet*, *tædet*, the Crime or Thing is the Genitive; as, *I repent of Sin*, *Pœnitet me Peccati*, &c.

(l) Comparativa & Superlativa. Nomina partitiva. Comparativa autem. Nostrium & vestrum. Accipiuntur autem. (m) Quædam accipiendi. Passivis additur. Mereor cum Adverbiis. Verbum impersonale. Vapulo, venio. Natus, prognatus, &c. (n) Interdum Dativus. Quorum Participia. Verbalia in *bilis*. Quamvis in his. Exosus & perosus. (o) Verba accusandi. Vertitur hic Genitivus. Uterque nullus. (p) His impersonalibus subjicitur.

T O

VIII. RULE 1. (q) *To* or *for*, signifying to the Use or Damage of any thing, before a Noun, denotes the Dative; as, *A Man pleasant to his Friends*, Vir jucundus Amicis. *I gave an Apple to the Boy*, Dabam pomum puero. *I move for thee*, meto tibi.

U. Except. 1. (r) *To* after *Attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*, *voco*, *provoco*, *loquor*, *hortor*, *invito*, *addo*, *laceasco*, Words of like Signification, and Words of Motion, such as, *Ambulo*, *curro*, *eo*, *accedo*, *venio*, is made by *ad*; as, *It belongs to me*, Attinet ad me. *I came to the City*, Veni ad Urbem.

Note, (s) Before the Name of a City or Town, *ad* is left out; as, *I came to London*, Veni Londinum. We also say, *Veni Domum*, *Veni Rus*.

Except. 2. (t) *To* after *Natus*, *paratus*, *propensus*, *tardus*, *promptus*, *pronus*, *præceps*, *proclivis*, is made by *ad*; as, *Slow to Anger*, Tardus ad Iram.

Except. 3. *To* or *for* after *Vehemens*, *aptus*, *utilis*, *habilis*, *idoneus*, is made by *ad* or a Dative; as, *Utilis nulli rei* or *ad nullam rem*.

Except. 4. (u) *To* for *in Comparison of* is made by *ad*; as, *He's nothing to Virgil*, Nihil est ad Virgilium.

IX. RULE 2. (w) *To* before a Verb is the Sign of the Infinitive Mood; as, *I desire to learn*, Cupio discere.

Note, *To* between two Verbs is sometimes suppressed; as, *I had rather (or, I am more willing to) play*; Malo ludere.

(q) Est etiam ubi. Adjectiva quibus commodum. Opus autem adjectivè. Huc referuntur Nomina. Communis, alienus. In alio vero sensu. Nonnunquam etiam dativum. Omnia verba. Verba comparandi. Sum cum compositis. Huic confine. In Dativum feruntur. Quædam Adverbia. (r) His vero attinet. Nomina appellativa. (s) Verbis sign. Motum ad. Ad hunc modum. (t) Natus, commodus. (u) Aliquando Accusativum. (w) Quibusdam tum verbis. Poetice infinitivus.

Except.

Except. 1. (x) *To* before a Verb coming after a Noun Substantive or Adjective governing a Genitive Case, is usually made by the Gerund in *di*; as, *Time to dine*, *Tempus prandendi*. *Desirous to learn*, *Cupidus discendi*.

Except. 2. (y) *To* before a Verb coming after *Natus*, *paratus*, &c. and Verbs of exhorting, may be made by the Gerund in *dum*, with *ad* or *ob*; as, *Ready to write*, *Paratus ad scribendum*.

Vv. Except. 3. (z) *To* after Verbs and Participles of Motion, is made by the Supine in *um*; as, *They come to see*, *Veniunt spectatum*.

Except. 4. *To* or *about to* after *Sum* is made by the Participle in *rus*; as, *I am*, *thou art*, *he is to write*, *Sum*, *es*, *est scripturus*.

RULE 3. *To be*, is the Sign of the Infinitive Passive; as, *To be loved*, *Amari*.

Except. 1. *To be*, after *Sum* or a Noun Substantive, is made by the Participle in *dus*; as, *God is to be worshipped*, *Deus est colendus*.

Except. 2. (a) *To be*, after an Adjective is made by the Supine in *u*; as, *Hard to be loved*, *Difficilis amatu*.

F O R

RULE 1. (b) *For*, when it is not the Dative, and signifies the *Cause* why, denotes the Ablative, or is made by a Preposition; as, *He's pale for Fear*, *Pallet metu*, *præ metu*, *ob* or *propter metum*.

Note, When *For* comes before a Nom. and Verb, 'tis a *Conjunction*, *Nam*, *namque*, *enim*, *etenim*, &c.

(x) Gerundia in *di*.
(a) Posterius Supinum.

(y) Gerundia in *dum*.
(b) Adjectiva regunt Ablativum.

(z) Prius Supinum.

RULE

RULE 2. *For*, when it signifies, *instead of*, is made by *pro*; as, *I will grind for you*, Ego pro te molam.

RULE 3. *For*, when it signifies the Scope and End of an Action, is made by *in* or *ad* and the Accusative; as, *It was found for my Punishment*, Repertum est in or ad Poenas meas.

RULE 4. (c) *For*, before a Word of *Price*, is the Ablative; as, *All Things are sold for Gold*, Omnia venduntur auro.

RULE 5. *For*, before a Word of *Time*, is made by the Accusative, either with or without a Preposition; as, *I lend it for a Month*, Id commodo [in or ad] mensem.

W I T H

X¹⁰. RULE 1. (d) *With* or *By*, signifying where-with a Thing is done, notes the Ablative; as, *I write with Pen and Ink*, Scribo Calamo & Atramento.

RULE 2. *With*, signifying Company, or *together with*, is made by *cum*; as, *I went with my Brother*, Ibam cum Fratre.

W. RULE 3. (*) *With*, after Verbs of Comparing, being angry with, to meet with, denotes a Dative; as, *I am angry with you*, Irascor tibi, &c.

RULE 4. *With*, after *do* or *did*, is made by *de*; as, *What will you do with him*, Quid de illo facies.

RULE 5. *With*, when it denotes Reception, is made by *apud*; as, *He is with me*, Apud me est.

B Y

RULE 1. (e) *By*, signifying the *Cause* or *Manner*, and also after Comparatives and Superlatives, denotes the

(c) Quibuslibet verbis subjicitur. (d) Quodvis verbum. Præditus, cap-
tus, contentus. Verba abundandi. Prosequor te amore. (*) Verba com-
parandi. Verba irascendi. Quædam Dativum. (e) Quodvis verbum. Pas-
sivis additur. Adsciscunt & alterum. Tanto quanto. Adverbia diversitatis.
Adverbia comparativi, &c.

Ablative; elsewhere a Preposition; as, *He broke the Doors by Force and Arms*, Effregit Fores Vi & Armis. *He's stronger by many Degrees*, Fortior est multis gradibus.

RULE 2. *By*, a Place, is made by *per*; as, *He came by London*, Venit per Londinum.

RULE 3. *By*, signifying near, is made by *Juxta*, *prope*, *ad*, *apud*, *secundum*; as, *He dwells just by the Sea*, Habitat juxta Mare.

F R O M

XI. RULE. (f) *From*, is generally made by *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *e*, *ex*, or *de* with the Ablative; as, *Christ frees us from Sin*, Christus nos liberat a Peccato.

Note, (g) Before the Name of a City or Town, the Preposition is left out; as, *He came from London*. Venit Londino. We also say, *Venit domo*, venit rure.

Except. (h) *From*, after Verbs of taking away, denotes a Dative; as, *He stole my Sword from me*, Surripuit mihi Gladium.

I N

XII. RULE. (*) *In*, is generally made by the Preposition *in*, with the Ablative; as, *They study in the School*, In Scholâ student.

X^s. Except. 1. (i) *In*, when the Meaning may be turn'd into *by*, or can't be mistook, denotes an Ablative without a Preposition; as, *He did it in this Manner*, Hoc modo fecit.

Except 2. *In*, when it relates to a Part, is the Ablative or Accusative; as, *He's white in the Teeth*, Candet Dentibus or Dentes.

Note, This Accusative is in Imitation of the *Greeks*, who suppress the Preposition κατὰ secundum, &c.

(f) Quædam accipiendi. In alio tamen. Nomina diversitatis (g) Verbis significantibus motum a loco. Ad eundem modum usurp. (h) Vertitur hic Abl. (*) In cum significatur. (i) Forma vel modus. Præpositio subaudita. Verbis quæ vim.

XIII. RULE. (k) *At* before Substantives of *Value*, *Time* or *Place*, denotes an Ablative; as, *He sold the Horse at two Pounds*, Vendidit Equum duabus Minis; *At one of the Clock*, Prima Horâ; *At Market*, Foro.

Except. 1. (l) *At*, before Adjectives without Substantives, and such as these, *How much*, *so much*, *more*, *less*, *little*, *much*, &c. denotes the Genitive; as, *At how much did he sell it?* Quanti vendidit?

Y. Except. 2. (m) *At* or *in* before proper Names of Places, of the first or second Declension Singular, sometimes denotes the Genitive; as, *He liv'd at Rome*, Vixit Romæ.

Likewise, for *at Home* we say *Domi*; *On the Ground*, *Humi*; *at the War*, *Militiæ* or *Belli*.

O N

XIV. RULE 1. *On* or *upon*, before *Time*, *Place*, *Musical Instruments*, *Condition*, *Terms*, &c. denotes an Ablative; as, *On the sixth Day*, Sexto die. *On the Place appointed*, Loco constituto. *He plays on an Harp*, Modulatur Lyrâ. *He promis'd on this Condition*, Hâc Lege promisit.

RULE 2. *On* or *upon*, after *to depend*, *to beget*, is made by *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*; as, *This depends on thee*, Hoc pendet a te, &c. otherwise by *Super* or *in*.

T H A N

XV. RULE. (n) *Than*, after the Comparative Degree, is a Sign of the Ablative; as, *More valiant*

(k) Æstimo vel. Quæ significant partem. (l) Verba æstimandi. Flocci, nauci. Excipiuntur hi Genitivi. Singularia sunt ista. (m) Omne Verbum admittit. Hi Genitivi humi, &c. (n) Comparativa cum exponuntur. Adverbia comparativa et.

than Alexander, Fortior Alexandro. The Preposition *præ* being understood. Otherwise *Than* is made by *quam*, with the same Case after it as goes before it ; *as Fortior quam Alexander*.

§ 3. OBSERVATIONS on *Participles*, *Gerunds* and *Supines*.

Obs. 1. (o) *Participles*, *Gerunds* and *Supines* govern the same Case that their Verbs govern ; as, *Amans* or *Amandi* or *Amatum Magistrum* : because we say, *Amo Magistrum*.

Z. 2. (p) The *Gerunds* are used as Nouns Substantive ; thus, The Gerund in *di* as a Genitive with the Sign *of* after Substantives and Adjectives ; the Gerund in *do* as an Ablative with or without these Prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in* ; and the Gerund in *dum*, as an Accusative after *ad*, *ob*, *inter*, *ante*, *propter*, &c. as, *On the Account of learning, go from reading to writing*, *Causâ discendi, abite a legendo ad scribendum*.



C H A P. III.

XVI. § 1. General INSTRUCTIONS for making *Latin*.

FIRST, Learn to distinguish the *Parts of Speech* in a Sentence.

(o) Participia regunt. Gerundia & Supina. (p) Gerundia in di. Gerundia in do. Gerundia in dum, &c.

Then

Then remember that

Substantiv have { NUMBER by the English. (Particle.
CASE by a *Sign* without a Particle, or by a
GENDER by the *Signification* or *Ending* in Latin.
DECLENSION by the Ending of the *Gen. Case*.

Adjec. have { NUMBER, CASE and GEND. by their *Substantive*.
DECLENSION by the Ending of the *Genitive*.

Verbs have { VOICE, MOOD and TENSE by the *English*.
NUMBER and PERSON by their *Nom. Case*.
CONJUGATION by the *Latin*.

§ 2. DIRECTIONS for *elegant* Latin.

Aliud est Grammaticè, aliud Latine loqui. FABIVS.

1. (q) The Particle *That*, when join'd with a Substantive, is made by *Ille, iste, is*; when it signifies *which*, or *who*, by *Qui, quæ, quod*. Otherwise *That* is a Conjunction, and may be *Grammatically* made by *quod* or *ut*; or *Elegantly* be left out, by making the grammatical Nominative the Accusative, and the Verb the infinitive Mood; as, *I am glad that you are well*, *Gaudeo quod tu vales*, is *Grammatical*; *Gaudeo te valere*, is *elegant*. That Man that thou sawest commanded that I should read, *Ille Homo quem videbas jussit ut ego legerem*, OR *me legere*.

2. (r) After *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, the Genitive of their Primitives *Mei, tui, sui, nostri, &c.* are *elegantly* left out, and yet the Adjectives agreeing with them express'd; as, *'Twas my Fault alone*, *Fuit meum (mei) solius Peccatum*.

Note, (s) Strictly *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, should be used when *Passion* is signified, and *Meus, tuus, &c.* when *Possession*; but Authors use them promiscuously.

(q) Verba infiniti modi. Resolvi potest. Quamvis in his postremis, &c.
(r) Hæc possessiva meus. (s) Mei, tui, sui. Meus, tuus, suus.

3. (t) The English Word *to have*, which may be grammatically made by *Habeo*, is elegantly made by the third Persons of *Sum*, the grammatical Nominative being made the Dative, and the Accusative the Nominative ; as, I have Money, *Ego habeo Pecuniam*, is grammatical, *Est mihi Pecunia*, elegant.

4. (u) The grammatical Nominative or Accusative after *Sum*, *do*, *dono*, *duco*, *habeo*, *reputo*, *tribuo*, *verto*, &c. is elegantly put into the Dative ; as, He is to me a Safe-guard, *Est mihi Præsidium*, is grammatical, *Est mihi Præsidio*, elegant. *Hoc ducis tibi Laudem*, is grammatical, *Hoc ducis tibi Laudi*, elegant.

5. (w) The Particles *Whilst*, *when*, *if*, *tho'*, *since*, *although*, *after that*, before a Nominative and a Verb, may sometimes elegantly be left out in Latin, by turning the Substantive into the Ablative Case, and the Verb into a Participle agreeing therewith ; as, Whilst Augustus reigned, *Dum imperabat Augustus*, is grammatical, *Imperante Augusto*, elegant. *Postquam legisset literas*, or *lectis literis*.

Note, *Being* is often a Sign of this Ablative ; as, Supper being ended, *Cœna peractâ*. *Tho' being* sometimes has other Constructions ; as, *My Father being a Man loves me being a Child*, *Pater meus Vir amat me Puerum*.

6. (x) *Must* or *ought*, which may be grammatically made by *Debeo* or *Oportet* me, is elegantly made by *Est* and the Gerund in *dum* ; as, I must write, *Debeo* or *Oportet me scribere*, is grammatical, *Scribendum est mihi*, is elegant.

7. (y) Gerunds, having a Substantive after them, are elegantly chang'd into Participles in *dus* agreeing with that Substantive ; as, You profit by reading Books, *Proficis legendo libros*, is grammatical, *Proficis legendis libris*, elegant.

8. (z) An impersonal Passive may be elegantly put for all Persons Active ; as, *I fight*, *thou fightest*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, &c. *Pugnatur a me*, *te*, *illo*, *nobis*, *vobis*, *illis*, &c.

(t) *Est*, pro *habeo*. (u) *Sum cum multis*, (w) *Quibuscumque Verbis additur*. (x) *Cum significatur necessitas*, (y) *Vertuntur etiam Gerundia*, &c. (z) *Verbum Impersonale passivæ*.

9. (a) Prepositions are *elegantly* left out in Latin, where we can distinctly understand the Sense without them; as, *I have thee in the Place of a Parent*, Habeo te [*in*] loco parentis. *A Black white in his Teeth*, Æthiops albus [*in*] dentibus or [*circa κατὰ, secundum*] Dentes.

10. (b) Verbs compounded with a Preposition, sometimes *elegantly* govern the Case of that Preposition; as, *Præter-eo te*, I pass by you, i. e. *eo præter te*. *Exit Aulâ*, &c.

11. (c) The Preposition also is sometimes *elegantly* repeated; as, *After he came out of Childhood*, Postquam excessit ex Ephebis.

12. Reading and Observation may help you to such *Elegancies as these*.

Grammatical.	Elegant.	Grammatical.	Elegant.
Dum pugnant	<i>Inter pugnandum</i>	Quam multum	<i>Quantum</i>
Hæc Res	<i>Hoc</i>	Tam bene quam	<i>Quantum possum</i>
Et	<i>Necnon, imò vero</i>	possum	
Et igitur	<i>Proinde, ideoque</i>	Talis doctus	<i>Tam doctus</i>
Et non	<i>Nec, non autem</i>	Singulariter	<i>Haud vulgariter</i>
Et nemo	<i>Nec quisquam</i>	Vel aliter	<i>Alioqui</i>
Et nihil	<i>Nec quicquam</i>	Valde gratum	<i>Haud ingratum</i>
Ut non	<i>Ne</i>	Dixit quod noluit	<i>Negavit</i>
Ut nullus	<i>Ne quis</i>	Ubique	<i>Nusquam non</i>
Ut nihil	<i>Ne quid</i>	Semper	<i>Nunquam non</i>
Ut nolles	<i>Ne velles</i>	Et nunquam	<i>Nec unquam</i>
Sed si	<i>Sin autem</i>	Et nusquam	<i>Nec usquam</i>
Si non	<i>Nisi</i>	Et ille, Et is	<i>Qui</i>
Tam multum	<i>Tantum</i>	Et tamen non	<i>Nec tamen</i>
		Et si non	<i>Sin minus, &c.</i>

Note. In short, he that would write *elegant Latin*, must imitate, as far as he is able, the purest of the *Classick Writers*, viz. *Cicero, Cæsar, Sallust, Livy, Nepos, &c. Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Terence, Pædrus, &c.* 1. In their *Choice of Words*. 2. In their *Management of them*. 3. In their *Disposition and Order of placing them in a Sentence*.—For *placing of which in Prose*, though many have attempted to give Rules, I humbly conceive no certain Rules can be given, farther than consulting the *Ear and Sense*, and the *Observation of good Authors*.

§ 3. Necessary CAUTIONS in making *Latin*.

1. The Passive Signs, *Am, art, is, are, was, were, &c.* before, *come, gone, run, &c.* are only Signs of the Preterperfect Tenses of *Venio, abeo, curro, &c.* as, *He is gone, Abivit. They are come, venerunt.* — Likewise *Am, art, is, are, was, were, &c.* before the English of the Present Participle, are active Signs; as, *I am writing, Scribo. I was writing, Scribebam.* Also absolute Verbs may have, *Am, art, is, are, was, were, &c.* after them, though they be not Passives; as, *I am afraid, Timeo; Thou art awake, Vigilas; He is asleep, Dormit, &c.*

2. When *Do, dost, doth, did, didst, come* not before another Verb, they are Verbs themselves, and latined by *Ago* or *Facio*; as, *I did it, Id feci.* — So is *Am, art, is, are, was, were, been* and *be* made by *Sum, es, fui, &c.* — And *Have, hast, hath, had, hadst, by Habeo, habui, &c.*

3. *But* is usually made by *sed, at, autem* or *vero*. *But* for *only* is made by *Tantum, solum*. *But* for *except* or *besides* is made by *nisi, præter, præterquam*. I doubt not but, *Non dubio quin*; I fear not but, *Non vereor quin*; I cannot but love you, *Non possum non amare te*.

4. *As well as* is not made by *tam bene quam*, but by *æque ac, pariter ac, non secus ac, perinde atque, haud aliter ac*.

5. Such Phrases as these, *Although he be never so rich, never so wise, never so good*, are latined thus, *Ditissimus licet sit, sapientissimus, Optimus, &c.* — *As big again, as fast again*, is latined thus, *Duplo majus, duplo celerius*. — One another, *se invicem*.

6. *Before* for *before that* is not made by *Ante*, but by *Antequam* or *Priusquam*, as, *Before he came, Antequam venit*.

7. Words ending in *ing* are not always Participles; for they are *Substantives* when they can take the Letter *s* to make them Plural; as, *Beginning, Beginnings, Principium, principia*. When they have the Sign *of* after a Noun, they're *Gerunds* in *di*; as, *The Time of writing, Tempus scribendi*. When they have the Signs *in, with, from, by*, the *Gerund* in *do* with a Preposition; as, *from loving, ab amando*.

8. *That*

8. That is commonly left out in English after *I hope, I believe, I think, I am glad, I hear, I fear, &c.* and yet must be supplied in Latin; as, *I believe he'll come, Credo quod veniet or Credo eum venturum.*

9. (d) *Him, her, his, them, their,* when they may have *self* or *selves* after them, are latined by *sui, sibi, se,* when they may have *own,* by *Suus, a, um;* But when neither *self* nor *own,* by *Ille, ipse, iste, is, &c.*

Note, In the Use hereof the greatest Care is to avoid *Ambiguity;* as, thus: An Hawk took a Pigeon in his Nest, *Accipiter cepit Columbam in Nido ejus,* if we mean the Pigeon's Nest; *In Nido suo,* if we mean the Hawk's Nest.

10. Observe that some Words having different *Significations,* have different *Government.*

Tempero Socios, I sway, &c. *Tempero sociis,* I abstain from, &c.

Refero Senatui, I relate to, &c. *Refero ad Senatum,* I propose to, &c.

Do tibi Literas, I deliver to you, &c. *Do ad te literas,* I send to you, &c.

Accedo tibi, I assent, &c. *Accedo ad te,* I come to, &c.

Ausculdo tibi, I obey you. *Ausculdo te,* I hear you.

Æmulor tibi, I envy you. *Æmulor te,* I imitate you.

Consulo tibi, I counsel you. *Consulo te,* I ask you Counsel.

Solvo tibi, I pay to you. *Solvo te,* I loose you.

Studeo huic, or in hoc, I endeavour for. *Studeo hoc,* I desire, &c.

Timeo, metuo, formido, caveo te or a te, as an Enemy.

Timeo, metuo, formido, caveo tibi, as a Friend.

With others of the like Sort.

11. Observe also that some Words in the same *Signification* have a *different Construction.*

(e) *Præcedo, præcurro, præverto, præsto, præcello, præstolor, anteo, antecedo, medicor, moderor, palpor, adulator tibi vel te.*

Abripuit, eripuit, surripuit mihi gladium or a me.

Consentio tibi or tecum. Dissentio, dissideo tibi or a te.

Conducit huic Rei or ad hanc Rem. Mitto tibi and ad te.

(d) *Suus & sui reciproca.*
tant, &c.

(e) *sed præeo, præcedo. Pauca ex his mu-*

Dono tibi Librum *or* te Libro.

Instravit equo penulam *or* Equum penulâ.

Proximus mihi, me, post me, a me.

Diversus, alienus huic *or* ab hoc.

Comparo Virgilium Homero, ad Homerum, *or* cum Homero.

Induo tibi vestem, te vestem, te veste.

Impertit, tibi salutem *or* te salute.

Loquor tibi *or* ad te. Illudo, insulto tibi, te *or* in te.

Interdico tibi aquam *or* aquâ—*Cum aliis.*

12. (f) *These Sentences are ELLIPTICAL.* Ubi ad Dianæ veneris, *sc.* templum. Discrucior animi, *sc.* Cogitatione. Primo laborat tertianâ, *sc.* Primo loco, laborat tertiana Febre. Est illi a Secretis, *sc.* Consiliis servus. Paucis te volo, *sc.* Paucis verbis te volo colloqui. Ego illud negare Factum, *sc.* cæpi. Bona verba quæso, *sc.* dic. Id genus multa, *sc.* secundum. Cave dicas, *sc.* ut.—*But such as these belonging to CRITICAL SYNTAX, we refer to the next Chapter.*



CH A P. IV.

Figurative Grammar.

§ 1. Of Grammatical FIGURES.

A FIGURE is the *Change* of a Word or Sentence from its common *Form*.

The Figures of Grammar are three, *Metaplasmus*, *Enallage* and *Ellipsis*.

I. METAPLASMUS is the *Transformation* of a Word from the common Form of *Orthography*; which may be done nine Ways, *viz.* by *Prothesis*, *Aphæresis*, *Syncope*,

(f) Ponitur interdum Genitivus, &c,

Epenthesis,

Epenthesis, *Apocope*, *Paragoge*, *Metathesis*, *Antithesis*, and *Tmesis*, thus,

¹*Prothesis* apponit Capiti; sed ²*Aphæresis* aufert.

³*Syncope* de medio tollit; sed ⁴*Epenthesis* infert.

⁵*Apocope* demit finem; sed ⁶dat *Paragoge*.

⁹*Tmesis*, verba secatur; ⁷*Meta* sed *thesis* ordine mutat.

Literulum ⁸*Antithesis*. Sic—¹*Gnatus*, ²*temnere*, ³*dixi*.

⁴*Induperatorem*, ⁵*Di*, ⁶*dicier*, ⁷*ἐπαρθον*, ⁸*olli*.

For *Natus*, *contemnere*, *dixisti*, *Imperatorem*, *Dii*, *dici*, *epartbon*, *illi*. And *Meta* sed *thesis* for *sed Metathesis* is *Tmesis*.

Note, *Metaplasmus* is seldom admitted but in Poetry; except *Syncope*.

II. ENALLAGE is the *Interchanging* of one Word for another, contrary to the common Form of *Etymology*. Thus, when

A Substantive is put for an Adjective; as, *Nemo Homo*. An Adjective for a Substantive; as, *Pauper* for *Pauper Homo*; *Medentes* for *Medici*. A Verb for a Substantive; as, *Scire tuum nihil est* for *Scientia tua nihil est*. An Adverb for a Substantive; as, *Satis vini bibitur*. A Sentence for a Substantive; as, *In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum*. A Verb for an Adverb; as, *Agè, Amabò*. An Adverb for a Preposition; as, *proximè Muros*. A Preposition for an Adverb; as, *Coràm, quem quæritis, adsum*, &c.

III. ELLIPSIS is the elegant *Omission* of some Words in a Sentence, contrary to the common Form of *Syntaxis*. As, *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris*, where *Templum* for Elegancy's Sake is left out. Thus we say, in English, *I'll go to Mr. Green's by St. Paul's*, for *I'll go to Mr. Green's House by St. Paul's Church*.

Obs. To this one Figure ELLIPSIS, may be reduced those *eight*, which puzzling Grammarians have instituted; thus—

1. APPOSITIO. As, *Rex Georgius*. By *Ellipsis*, *Rex qui est* or *ens Georgius*.

2. EVO-

2. EVOCATIO. *As*, Ego pauper laboro, tu dives ludis. *Ellip.* Ego qui sum pauper laboro, tu qui es dives, ludis.

3. SYLLEPSIS. *As*, Ego & tu legimus; Tu & Pater & Mater, estis pij; Charta & Atramentum sunt necessaria. *Ellip.* Ego & tu, nos duo, legimus; Tu & Pater & Mater vos tres estis pij Homines; Charta & Atramentum sunt necessaria Instrumenta.

4. PROLEPSIS. *As*, Duæ aquilæ volaverunt, hæc ob oriente illa ab occidente. *Ellip.* Duæ aquilæ volaverunt, hæc volavit ab oriente, illa volavit ab occidente.

5. ZEUGMA. *As*, Ego & tu studes; Ego sicut fœnum arui; Hic illius arma, hic curru fuit. *Ellip.* Ego studeo & tu studes; Ego arui sicut fœnum aruit; Hic illius arma fuerunt, hic currus fuit.

6. SYNTHESIS or *Synesis*. *As*, Gens armati erant. Pars merfi tenere Ratem. Centauro in magna. *Ellip.* Gens hominum, illi armati erant. Pars hominum qui merfi tenere ratem. Centauro in magnâ Navi.

7. ANTIPTOSIS. *As*, Urbem quam statuo vestra est. *Ellip.* Urbs est vestra, quam urbem statuo.

8. SYNECDOCHE. *As*, Æthiops albus dentes. Saucius frontem. Cætera lætus. *Ellip.* Æthiops albus nālā dentes. Saucius circa Frontem. Lætus quatenus ad Cætera.

But besides these, in as much as most of the *Difficulties* of Irregular Government in *Syntaxis* may be resolved by this elegant Figure *Ellipsis*; I shall bestow the next Section wholly on it, under the Title of *Critical Syntax*.

Note, The rest, namely, an *Hellenism*, *Pleonasm*, *Solecism*, *Barbarism*, *Archaism*, are Figures of Observation rather than Use.

1. AN HELLENISM or a *Græcism*, is an *Imitation* of the Greeks beyond the Rules of Latin; as, *De verbis quibus dixi* for *quæ dixi*, in Imitation of *περὶ λόγων ὃν ἔλεξα*.—The Greek Preposition *σὺν* governs a Dative, which Dative is sometimes used without it; this the Latins imitate: as, *Solus tibi certet Amyntas*, Virg. &c.

Note, *Antiptosis* and *Synecdoche* are GRECISMS.

2. A PLEONASM is an *Abounding* beyond what's necessary in a Sentence; as, *Magis beator*. Virg. *Bellum quo bello obiit*. Cæs. *Id propter ea nunc venientem sequor*. Ter. *Apis si sævit maxime pessima est*. Colamel. *Pugnam pugnare, Vitam vivere, Oculis vidi*, &c.

3. A SOLECISM is an *Error* in Syntax, that can't be defended by Rule or Authority; as, if any one should say *Da me panem* for *Da mihi panem*.

4. A BARBARISM is the using an improper or *barbarous* Word for a proper or Classical one; as, *Instructio* for *Institutio*. *Incurabilis* for *Insanabilis*, &c.

5. An ARCHAISM is when a Word is used as *anciently*, when the Roman Language was in its Infancy; as, in the *Declensions*.

1 G. Pater-Familias. 2 G. Menandru. 3 D. Morte. 4 G. Anuis. 5 G. Progenii.
1 G. Materiali. 2 D. Populoi. 3 G. Epigrammatōn. 4 D. Metu. 5 D. Facie.

In the Conjugations.

Scibam *for* Sciebam. Accessi *for* Accessisti
 Scibo, Reddibo, *for* Sciam, Reddam.
 Dicem *for* dicam. Comedim *for* comedam.
 Faxo, faxim, faxem, *f.* Fecero, fecerim, fecissem.

Prohibessim
 Prohibesset
 Prohibesset
 Prohibesset
 Prohibesset

Prohibuerim
 Prohibuissim
 Prohibuero
 Prohibuisset
 Prohibiturum
 (esse, &c.)

§ 2. Of ELLIPSIS or CRITICAL SYNTAX.

Nisi Artis tuæ, quam tractas, Causas Rationesque probe fueris perscrutatus, crede te alienis Oculis videre, alienisque Auribus audire. SANCTIUS, l. i. c. i.

In *Syntax*, notwithstanding what may seem contrary, these fix, according to *Sanctius*, *Perizonius*, *Vossius*, the *Oxford Commentator*, and other *Grammarians* of Note, are found to be constant Rules.

I. Every *Nominative* hath a *Verb* expressed or understood; and every *Verb* hath a *Nominative*.—*As*, O festus dies hominis! by ELLIPSIS, O quam est, &c. Heu Pietas! *Ellip.* Heu quanta est Pietas. Quis est in Schola? *Præceptor, Ellip.* est in Schola. Aurum vilius est quam virtutes, ELLIP. *sunt.* So that properly there can be no Impersonal; *as*, Delectat me studere, *is* Studere delectat me. *Pluit. Ellip.* Cœlum pluit, &c.

II. Every *Adjective* hath a *Substantive* expressed or understood.—*As*, Mortalis, *Ellip.* Homo. October, *Ellip.* Mensis. Oriens & Occidens. *Ellip.* Sol. Altum *vel* Profundum, *Ellip.* Mare. Meum est, *Ellip.* Officium. Omnia, *Ellip.* Negotia. Interest mea, *Ellip.* Officia, *or* Negotia, *or* Opera. Vendidit Equum minimo, *Ellip.* Pretio, &c.

III. Every *Genitive* follows a *Substantive* expressed or understood.—*As*, Paululum Pecuniæ, a little Matter of Money; ELLIP. Negotium. Hoc Noctis, *Ellip.* Tempore. Avidus Gloriæ, peritus belli, amans patriæ, *Ellip.* De re, causâ, gratiâ. Unus, alter, senior, humanissimus Sapientum, *Ellip.* ex numero. Hoc Pecus est Melibœi, *Ellip.*

Ellip. Hoc Pecus est Pecus Melibœi. Est Regis, Interest omnium, Refert Populi; *Ellip.* Officium. Pudor parvi penditur; Me pili æstimat; *Ellip.* Pretio. Boni consulo, *Ellip.* in loco. Accusat eum furti, *Ellip.* de Crimine. Is rerum suarum fatagit, *sc.* Agit τὸ Sat rerum. Miserere Laborum, *Ellip.* Dolori. Datæ Fidei reminiscitur, obliviscitur; *Ellip.* Verba. Potiti sunt armorum, *Ellip.* Spolium. Penitet me Peccati, *Ellip.* Commissio. Tædet me Vitæ, *Ellip.* Afflictio. Satis vini, *sc.* τὸ Sat vini. Commune Animantium, *Ellip.* Naturæ. Areæ latæ pedum denûm, *Ellip.* ad mensuram. Plenus *or* implentur Vini. *Ellip.* cum re vel liquore. Tanti valet, *Ellip.* tanti æris pretio. Eget defensionis, *Ellip.* in re. Discrucior animi, *Ellip.* dolore. Quid Romæ faciam, *Ellip.* in Urbe. Domi bellicque simul viximus, *Ellip.* in re *or* loco. Crurum tenus, *Ellip.* ad altitudinem, &c.

IV. Every *Dative* hath its Force in itself, that is, in English the Signs *to* or *for* are expressed or understood.—*As*, Similis matri, *like the Mother*; Dedit mihi librum, *He gave me a Book*; Promitto hoc tibi, *I promise you this*; Ne credas Mulieri, *Trust not a Woman*; *Ellip.* *to*. Est mihi, *I have*; respondet votis, huic succuro, imperat aut servit cuique, obtemperat patri, occurrere morbo; *here* at first Sight *to* or *for* appear not, but the Force of *Acquisition* plainly appears, as it doth also in most Verbs compounded with Adverbs and Prepositions.—Perhaps no Verb governs two Datives; as, Sum tibi præsidio, Verto tibi Vitio, Do tibi laudi, *Ellip.* *pro*. *Laudi* being the Antient Ablative in *e* or *i*. Do tibi culpæ, *Ellip.* in Loco. Amatus, amandus omnibus. *Ellip.* *ab*. Auditus memorandus mihi, *Poeticè*. Discede peritis, *Ellip.* *a* or *ex*. Nutritus Thebis, *Ellip.* in. Exosus Deo, *Ellip.* *a* or *ex*. Luci Laborandum, *Ellip.* in, &c.

V. Every *Accusative* follows the Force of a *Verb Active* or a *Preposition* expressed or understood. And every *Verb Active* governs an *Accusative*.—*As*, Schola lata sex ulnas; Schola patet sex ulnas, *Ellip.* *ad* or *per*. Liber valet sex solidos, *Ellip.* *ad*. Manebit totam Hyemem; *Ellip.* *per* or *ad*. Ibat Londinum; redit Domum; Reditio Domum; *Ellip.* *ad*. Cedo Arbitrum *for* cedito. Heu Stirpem invisam, *Ellip.* *perde*. Proh Deum atque Hominem Fidem; *Ellip.*

Ellip. appello ad. Pridie Calendas, *Ellip.* ante. Petrus currit, it, vivit; *Ellip.* Cursum, iter, vitam. Rogo Patrem Pecuniam, *Ellip.* ut daret mihi pecuniam. Doceo te literas; *Ellip.* secundum literas. Induit se calceos, *Ellip.* in se, &c.

VI. Every *Ablative* is governed of a *Preposition* expressed or understood.—*As*, Vir nullâ fide; *Ellip.* cum or de. Opus est Nobis Authoritate; *Ellip.* in Authoritate. Vingtî minis usus est Filio, *Ellip.* in Minis. *Opus & Usus* being properly Substantives. Aurum vilis virtutibus, *Ellip.* præ. Dies triginta & plus eo in Navi fui; *Ellip.* præ eo Spatio. Plenus Vino, abundans amore, pallidus irâ; *Ellip.* cum. Schola lata ulnis tribus; Schola patet ulnis tribus, *Ellip.* a, ab or in. Dignus es odio, *Ellip.* de. Virtute præditus, *Ellip.* cum. Virgo prognata bonis Parentibus, *Ellip.* a, ab or ex. Potiti sunt armis, *Ellip.* Spolium in Armis. Georgius regnat, Dei Gratia, æquitate, & armis. *Ellip.* a Gratia, in æquitate, cum armis. Vendidit Librum duobus solidis, *Ellip.* pro. Fungitur Magistratu, fruitur vitâ, utitur pecuniis, *Ellip.* Officium, Tempus, Negotium, Opus in. Vescitur carnibus, *Ellip.* Stomachum cum. Rege veniente hostes fugerunt, *Ellip.* a Rege. Imperante Augusto natus est Christus, *Ellip.* Sub. Discessit Londino, Vitium crescit tegendo, surgit cubitu, *Ellip.* a, ab or e. Nemo sapit omnibus Horis, *Ellip.* in, &c.

Note 1. More of this excellent Figure *Ellipsis* may be seen in *Sanctius*, &c. This being here thought sufficient to let Lads into the Myseries of their *Syntax*; which they ought to be made acquainted with, as soon as their Reason and Acquirements will permit.

2. It is necessary that Masters shew young Lads how Sentences may be thus *dilated* and *analys'd* in turning English into Latin; and also how to perfect Latin Sentences in their *Parfing*, by putting in whatever is left out or understood. I dare assert they'll find their Account in it.



OF PROSODY.

OR, THE

Fourth Part of GRAMMAR.

CHAP. I.

Nec citra Muscen Grammaticæ potest esse perfectæ, cum ei de metris rhythmisque dicendum sit.

QUINCTIL. Inst. Or. l. i. c. 4.

PROSODY treats of the Sound, *Accent*, proper Pronunciation or *Quantity* of Syllables.

The Sound or *Quantity* of every Syllable is either long like *nē* in *monēre*, or short like *gē* in *regēre*.

Obs. 1. A *long* Syllable, when mark'd, is mark'd thus (ˉ), a *short* Syllable thus (˘); for the three Accents, *Acute*, (´) *Grave* (˘) and *Circumflex* (ˆ) are not us'd in *Latin*, as they are in *Greek*: Unless the *Acute* sometimes to clear an Ambiguity; as, *cēcidit* he fell, *cecīdit* he hath beaten: The *Grave* to distinguish Adverbs, or rather other Parts of Speech us'd adverbially; as, *stultē, anā, serid, licet*: The *Circumflex* to distinguish the Ablative of the first Declension, the Genitive of the fourth, and contracted Words; as, *Musā, manūs, amāsti*.

2. The Ancients in their Pronunciation are supposed to have observed both *Accent* and *Quantity*, which, as *Vossius* observes, cannot so easily be done at this time of Day, in a dead Language. For instance, in *Tapefacis* they founded

founded *fa* both with an Acute Tone and short at the same time; contrary to what we do, who no sooner put on an Acute Tone, but we lengthen the Syllable, founding it τεπεφᾱκίς, or else a Grave Tone, and so shorten it τεπέφακίς. VOSSIUS *Art. Gram.* l. i. c. ii.

3. *Quintilian* observes, that in Latin the Pronunciation of *Verse* and *Prose* differ from each other. To avoid therefore *False-Accent*, 'tis necessary Lads should be taught the *Prosody of Prose*, viz. 1. To observe the Accent of Nouns increasing in the Genitive; as, *Radícis, Sánguínis*: and also of the Conjugations; as, *Amámus, monémus, régimus, audímus*. 2. That all Monosyllables are accented long; as, *Mél, Vír, &c.* 3. That in all Dissyllables, the first is accented long; as *Bónus, méus*. 4. That in all Polysyllables, that Penultima which is long by Nature or Position, is accented long; as, *Probléma, libértas*: But if the Penultima is short or common, then the Antepenultima is accented long; as, *Dóminus, Mulieris, fúnebris, délubrum, mediocris*. Except the Compounds from *Facio*; as, *Benefácit, calefácit*. 5. That Greek Words latiniz'd retain their Accent; as, *Idólum, Idolatría, Metonymía, Nicodémus, Demonícus, Beroníce, Andronícus, Tbeffaloníca, Paracletus, Aristobólus, Peloponnésus, Oeconómus, Lycáon, Briséis, Meneláus*. 6. That *i* and *e*, from the Greek Diphthong *ει*, are long; as, *Darius, Iro-nia, Energía, Elegía, Samaría, Alexandría, Platéa, Medéa, Museum, Epicurénus, Aénéas*. Notwithstanding, Custom oft breaks through these two last Rules; as, *Ándreas, Philósofía, Autográphia, Etymología, Prosódia, Uránia Académia, Sympbónia*; and 'tis thought safest to pronounce a Word latiniz'd, according to Latin Accent, when the proper and genuine Accent is not known. 7. Diminutives in *ulus, a, um*, and *ulus, a, um*, have the Penultima short; as, *Urcéolus, puéllula, aureólus, Erasmiólus*. 8. Verbals in *itus* from the fourth Conjugation have the Penultima long; as, *Audítus*. Except Verbals from *eo*, as, *Tránsitus, éxitus, intéritus*. 9. Vocatives in *i*, from Nouns in *ius* have the Penultima long; as, *Pompéi, Mercúri, Virgíli. Cum aliis*.

§ 1. Rules for the Quantity of PRECEDING Syllables.

RULE I. A Vowel coming before *j, x, z*, or two Consonants in the same Word or two Words, is long by *Position*; every contracted Syllable is long; every Diphthong; and the first Syllable of every Preterperfect Tense and Supine of but two Syllables, as, *Mājor, āxis, pātrīzo, vēntus, Bōbus*, for *bovibus*; *Aūræ*; *vīdi, vīsum*.

Except. A short Vowel before *b, c, d, f, g, p, t*, when *l* or *r* follows, is Common; as, *Pāter, pātris*: but *mātris* is long because of *Māter* being long. Likewise *Præ* before a Vowel is short; as, *Præire*. And the first Syllable of these Dissyllables

syllables is short, *Fīdi, bībi, dēdi, scīdi, flēti, tūli, litum, situm, itum, ratum, satum, datum, statum.*

RULE 2. A Vowel before a Vowel in the same Word is short ; as, *Dēus, mēus.* So is the doubled Syllable of a Preterperfect Tense ; as, *Pēpendi, tūtudi.*

Except *Materiāi*, for *materiæ*, &c. *Diēi, Faciēi*, &c. *Unius*, &c. *Alterius*, G. *alius*. *Fīo, fiunt, fiebam*, &c. But where *r* is 'tis short, as *frēm, freri*, &c. *ōhe, Pompēi, Vultēi, Cāi*, and such Vocatives. *Dīana, āer, Lāertes, Pīerides, Stōicus, Dīus, ēheu.*

RULE 3. The Quantity in Compound and Derivative Words is commonly the same as in simple and primitive Words.

Thus, because *ā* and *ñi* are short in *ānimus*, they are short also in the Derivatives *ānimosus*, and in the Compound *magnānimus*. Thus, *Mōveo* and *remōveo*, but *mōvi* and *remōvi*, &c. And because the Prepositions, *ā, dē, prae, sē, ē, prō* are long, and *ad, ob, in, rē*, &c. are short, they are likewise so in their Compounds, *āverto, dētraho*, &c. *ādhibeo, obeo*, &c.

Except. Some few Derivatives differ, for Distinction sake ; as, *Lex, legis*, from *Lēgo, legis*, &c. *Dux, dūcis*, from *Dūco, dūcis*, &c. Nouns in *dicus*, from *dīco* ; as, *Causidicus, maledicus*, &c. From *Nūbo, pronūbo, innūba, connūbium*. *Ambio*, whence *ambītus, a, um*, but *Ambītus* a Substantive. *Jūro, pejero, dejero*, &c. *Rē* in *rēfert* is long. But *Di* is short in *dīsereus, dirimo*. *Prō* the Greek Preposition signifying *ante* is short, and *Prō* the Latin Preposition is long. But *pro* is short in these, *Prōcello, profundus, profugus, profanus, profari, profecto, proficiscor, profiteor, pronepos, profugo, profugio, profestus, protervus*, *Pro* is common in *prōcurro, profundo, propello, propulso, propago, propino*.

§ 2. OF MIDDLE Syllables.

RULE. If a Word has more than two Syllables, the Quantity of the last Syllable but one may be known by the Sound ; as, *Hómīnis, Sānguīnis, Vir-tūtis,*

ūtis pietātis. Also some few middle Syllables are known by Analogy ; as, *Amāre, monēre, regēre, audire.* *Musarum, Annōrum, facierum, honoribus, arcubus, &c.*

In Verbs *ā* and *ē* before *bam* and *bo* ; as, *Amābam, regēbam,* are long ; *ē* is short before *ram, rim, ro* ; as, *Amavēram, amavērim, amavēro.* *ē* is long in *erunt* or *ēre* in the Preterperfect Indicative. *rimus, ritis,* in Preterp. Potential ; *rīmus, rītis,* in the future. *Dūre* with its Compounds has *dā* short. Observe like wife, *Partūrio, &c. Puellūla, &c. urcēolus, &c.* Observe also, *clandestīnus, matutīnus, repentīnus, vespertīnus.* And these, *Diutīnus, crastīnus, pristīnus,* and *materialia* ; as, *Fogīnus, cedrīnus, &c.*

Also observe 1. In Compound Words, if the former Part end in *a*, it is commonly long, as *Trādo* ; but if in *e, i, o*, it is generally short, as *tepefacio, emnipotens, Timōtheus,* and even *bijugus, quadrijugus* : Except *ibidem, tibicen, ubique, pridie, postridie, quādocunque.* Observe, 2. That Supines form'd regularly from *vi* have their Penultima long ; as, *amavi, amātum ; audiui, auditum* : otherwise short ; as, *crepui, crepītum ; habui, habītum.* Observe, 3. That the Preterperfect in *vi* or *si* has the Penultima long ; as, *divīsi, audīvi* ; and that *imus* in every Preterperfect is short ; as, *Audiuimus, venimus.* Observe, 4. *Velimus, simus, possumus, nolito, amatote, possumus, volumus, &c.*

Likewise in the Increase of Nouns, in the 2d Declension, observe, *Puer, puēri,* except *Ibēri* and *Celtibēri.* Observe in the Third, *A ātis, O ōnis, O īnis* : *C*, as *Halec, balēcis* : *D*, as *Davidis* : *L*, as *AL, ālis* Masculine, but *AL ālis* Neuter, also *ēlis* and *Sol sōlis*, the rest short : *N*, where—*ON nimis incertum est, EN īnis* dat. *Cætera produc—Babylon ōnis, Dæmon ōnis, Nomen īnis, Pæānis, Sirēnis, Delphīnis* : *R*, as *AR āris* Neuter, except *Nectar* and *Jubar āris* ; observe *fūris, vērīs, Ibēris, Ter-ērīs* ; *OR ōris*, Masculine, as *Amōris*, but *OR ōris* Neuter, as *Marmōris*, and Greek Words, *Cassōris, Heetōris*, with *memōris, arbōris*, and all not mention'd, as *mulhēris, guttūris, martyris, &c.* *S* as *AS ātis, Pietātis*, except *Anas anātis, Mas māris, Vas vādīs*, and Greek in *ādīs*, as *Pallādīs* ; *ES* increases short, as *milītis, interprētis, Cerēris*, except *locuplētis, mercēdis, quīētis, hærēdis*, and Greek in *ētis*, as *magnētis, tapētis, lebētis* ; *IS* increases short, as *Lapīdis, cinēris*, except *glīris* and Genitives in *ītis* ; *OS* increases long, as *castōdis, stāris, herōis*, except *bōvis, compōtis, impōtis* ; *US* increases short, as *Corpōris, vellēris, tripōdis*, unless it has *ūtis, ādis*, or *ūris*, as *Virtūtis, Incūdīs, Jūris*, but these are short, *pecūdīs, Ligūris, intercūtis* ; a Consonant before *s* increases short, as *Laelaps, laelāpis*, except *Seipis, gryphis, hydrōpis, plēbis, Cyclōpis, &c.* *X* increases short before *gis*, as *Remīgis, grēgis, phrygis*, except in *lēgis* and *regis* ; *EX* īcis, as *vertīcis*, except *vibīcis* ; the rest in *x* increase long, except *Fax fācis, picis, orycis, bistrīcis, varīcis, coxendīcis, fornicis, calīcis, filīcis, filicis, larīcis, natricis, nīvis, prædīcis, dūcis, trūcis, nūcis, crūcis, volūcris, &c.*

Remember likewise that

A's long in Middle of Words 'fore *v* and *g*,
E's long 'fore *l, m, n, t, v, c, b.*

I's short 'fore all, but long 'fore v and q.
 O's long 'fore s and t, 'fore rest short too.
 U's short 'fore b, f, l, p, v, rest long,
 Which Rules are mostly right, tho' sometimes wrong.

Note, The Quantities of preceding and middle Syllables, which fall not under the foregoing Rules, must be learned from the AUTHORITY of the Poets, the surest Rule of all.

§ 3. OF LAST Syllables.

RULE 1. *ă* and *ě* at the End of a Word are short : *ī* and *ū* long : *o* common, as *Nomină, nomině* : *Nominī, manū* : *Amō*.

The Explication and Exceptions to this Rule are—1. Words declined by Case ending in *a* are short. Except Ablatives of the first, as Abl. *Musă* ; and Vocatives from Nominatives long, as Voc. *Æneă, Anchisă, Atlă*. But Words in *a* not declined by Case are long, as *amă, contră, frustră, intereă, &c.* Except *ită, pută*.

2. Words in *e* are short. Except *e* in the first and fifth Declension is long, as *Penelopē, faciē, rē, diē*, also *bodiē, quarē, &c.* *Docē, &c.* And *mē, tē, sē, nē, dē* ; *fermē, ferē, pulchrē, doctē, &c.* Except *benē* and *malē*.

3. Words in *i* are long. Except Vocatives, as Voc. *Alexī, Adonī, &c.* and sometimes Greek Datives, as *Palladī*.

4. Words in *o* are common. Except Monosyllables are long, as *flō, flō,* ; and all Datives and Ablatives in *o*, as *Dominō*. Also Adverbs in *o* from Nouns, as *meritō, primo*. And Nominatives making their Genitives in *us*, as *Didō, Clothō, Cliō, Sapphō*. And Gerunds, as *amandō*.

Note, The last Syllable of these are reckoned common ; *Triginta, &c. quia, postea, Honore, &c.* *Superns, inferne, vale, salus, vide, cave. Mibi, tibi, sibi, cui* ; *ubi, ibi, sicuti, nisi, quasi, ergo, sero, cito, modo, vero, profecto.*

RULE 2. *ās, ēs, ōs*, are long ; *īs* and *ūs* short ; as, *Musās, sedēs, servōs, panīs, tempūs*.

Except. 1. *ās, ādis* is short, as *vās, lāmpas, &c.* And *ās* in the Accusative of the third, as *Heroās*.—Except. 2. *ēs* in the Nominative Plural of Greek Nouns crescent of the Third, is short, as *Dæmonēs, Britonēs, Gigantēs*. Also Neuters of the third, as *cacoethēs*. And *ēs* of *sum, potēs, &c.* *penēs* ; *milēs, sēges—ītis*. *Pēs* is reckoned common, but its Compounds long, so also is *Abiēs, Cerēs, ariēs, pariēs*.—Except. 3. Genitives

in

in *ōs* are short, as *Palladōs*, *Tydeōs*; and Nouns of the second in *ōs*, as *logōs*, *Synodōs*; also *Arbōs*. And *compōs*, *impōs-ōtis*. *O's* *offis* is short, *ōs oris* long—Except. 4. Datives and Ablatives in *īs* are long, as *musīs*, *magistrīs*. Also *audīs velis*, and all which have in the Plural *ītis*. Likewise, *Līs*, *glīs*; *vīs* and *sīs*, with their Compounds *quamvīs*, *posīs*.—Except. 5. *ūs* is long in *crūs*, *thūs*, &c. *Tellūs*; *virtūs*, *salūs*, *ūtis*, &c. And *Manūs*, Gen. Sing. N. A. V. Plural, it being a contracted Syllable.

RULE 3. *B*, *d*, *t*, *l*, *r*, are short: *c* and *n* are long; as, *Āb*, *ad*, *caput*, *animal*, *uxor*. *Sic* *dæmon* Adv. *hīc*; Abl. *hēc*.

Except. 1. *b* in foreign Words long, as *Jōb*, *Jacōb*. And *t* in contracted Words, as *obīt* for *obivit*. And *l* in Hebrew Words, as *Michaēl*, *Raphaēl*; likewise *Sāl*, *Sōl*. Also *r* in Words that increase long, as *crāter*, *charactēr*, *vēr*, *fār*, *fūr*; also *cūr*, and *pār* with its Compounds. And Greek Nouns in *ng*, as *Æthēr*. *Cōr* is common.—Except. 2. *Fūc*, *nēc* *donēc* are short, and *hīc* and *hēc*, not the Ablative. Likewise *on* for *um* in the Nominative is short, as *Peliōn*, *Ilōn*, &c. Also Greek Accusatives whose Nominatives are short; as *Medeān*, *Maiūn*, *Orpheōn*, *Alexīn*, *Ityn*, &c. Also, *ēn-inis*, as *Carmēn pectēn*. And *in*, *tamēn*, *forsān*, *mēn'*, *noīn'*, for *mene* and *noīstine*, &c.

Note, Boys learn the Quantity of Syllables as well to enable them to understand *versifying*, as for the Sake of Pronunciation; though the former more properly belongs to the Art of Poetry than to Grammar. We shall therefore only touch briefly upon the Structure of the most usual Kinds of Verses, which are *Adonic*, *Hexameter* and *Pentameter*; *Aftelepiad*, *Sapphic*, *Pbaleucian* and *Iambic*.



C H A P. II.

§ I. Of Making and Scanning ADONIC, HEXAMETER and PENTAMETER Verses.

A VERSE is a Sentence measured by, and confined to, a certain Number of Feet; for Syllables make Feet, and Feet make Verses.

A Foot consists of two or else of three Syllables.

A Foot of two Syllables, and both long, is called *Spon-dæus*, as *Virtūs*.

A Foot of three Syllables, the first long, and the other two short, is called *Dactylus*; as *Scrib.r.*

I. An ADONIC Verse consists of two Feet; the first a *Dactyl*, and the other a *Spondee*; as——

<i>Tērrūēt</i>		<i>ūrbēm.</i>	Hor.
<i>Tēgmīnē</i>		<i>fīgī.</i>	Virg.
1		2	

II. An HEXAMETER consists of *six* Feet; the first *four* of which may be either *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, but the *fifth* Foot must be a *Dactyl*, and the *sixth* a *Spondee*; as,

<i>Tītūrē</i>		<i>tū pātū-</i>		<i>tē rēcā-</i>		<i>bāns sīb</i>		<i>tēgmīnē</i>		<i>fīgī.</i>	Virg.
1		2		3		4		5		6	

Note. When a *Spondee* is in the fifth Place, which seldom happens, 'tis called a *Spondaic Verse*; as, *Chara Deūm Soboles magnum Jovis incrementum.* Virg. *Ecl.* 4.

III. A PENTAMETER consists of *five* Feet; two Feet either *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, and a long *Syllable* in the first Part; and *two* Feet, both *Dactyls*, and a long *Syllable* in the latter Part, as,

<i>Nīl mīhī</i>		<i>rēs rē-</i>		<i>bās,</i>		<i>attāmēn</i>		<i>īpsē vē-</i>		<i>nī.</i>	Ov. Ep. 1.
1		2		(5)		1		2		(5)	

The describing the Feet of a Verse in this Manner is called **SCANNING**.

In **SCANNING**, a Vowel at the End of a Word is cut off by *Synalæpha*, if the next Word begins with a Vowel, Diphthong, or *h*. So also is *am*, *em*, *im*, *om*, *um*, by *Ecthlipsis*; as, in this Verse,

Monstrum horrendum informe ingens cui lumen ademptum. Virg.
Thus,—*Mōnstr' hōr-* | *rēnd' īn-* | *fōrm' īn-* | *gēns cūi* | *lūmēn ād-* | *ēmpṭūn.*

Note, 1. But such harsh gaping *Elisions* are rather to be avoided than imitated; for who at first Sight would take these to be *Verses*? viz.

Tu in me ita es beatus! in te ut ego sum: ac tu me ibi ama, ut te ego amo hic jam:

Meque ama amaque mea, ut teque amo amoque tua.

But scan thus,

Tīmātūs, bīntūtē, gō sāt, tūmībā, mūt tēgā, mīcjam:
Mēquāmā, māquē mē, ūt, tēquāmā, mōquē tū, ā.

Note, 2. The Letter *b* in Verse is not considered as a Letter, but only a Note of rough Breathing; so that, as it makes no Position, it hinders no Elision.

Note, 3. *Synalæpha* is sometimes dispensed with,—as,

Ter sunt conatī imponere Pelio ossam.

O Pater, o Hominum, &c. Virg.

Credimus, an quī amant ipsi sibi somnia fingunt? Virg.

Obs. 1,

Obs. 1. LICENTIA POETICA is the *Liberty* Poets take in differing from the common Rules of Quantity ; as, 1. In SYNÆRESIS, where two Syllable are contracted into one, in such Words as these, *Dii, cui, bñc, iisdem, deinde, &c.* as, *Carpara Di cœptis, nam vas neutastis & illas.* — *Dî for Dii.*

2. In DIÆRESIS, where one Syllable is made two, as, *Debuerant fusos evoluisse meas.* Ovid. — *evoluisse* for *evoluisse*.

3. In CÆSURA, where a short Syllable, cut off from a Word after a Foot is completed, is made long ; as,

Omnia vincit Amor, & nos cedamus Amori.

Virg. Ec. 10. 69.

4. In SYSTOLE, which makes a long Syllable short ; as, *Obstupui steteruntque Comæ* — Virg. Æn. 2. v. 774.

5. In DIASTOLE, which makes a short Syllable long ; as,

Atque hic Prîamiden laniatum corpore toto.

Virg. Æn. 2. v. 494.

But neither *Systole*, *Diaстole*, nor *Cæsura*, are to be imitated.

Obs. 2. The last Syllable of every Verse is accounted *common* ; as,

Nos patriæ fines & dulcia linquimus arva.

§ 2. Of Making and Scanning ASCLEPIAD, SAPPHIC, PHALEUCIAN and IAMBIC Verses.

To a *Spondæus* and *Dactylus*, we must now add *Trocheus*, a Foot of two Syllables, the first *long* and the last *short* ; as, *Pânis*. And an *Iambus*, a Foot of two Syllables, the first *short* and last *long* ; as, *ãmâns*.

I. An ASCLEPIAD Verse consists of a Spondee, a Dactyl, a long Syllable, and then two Dactyls ; as,

Mecæ | nās atā- | vīs || ēdītē | rēgībūs. Hor.

II. A SAPPHIC consists of a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyl, and then two Trochees. After three of which Verses is generally put an *Adonic* ; thus,

Jām sã- | tīs tēr- | rīs nīvīs | ātquē | dīræ
Grandinis misit pater, et rubente.
Dextera sacras jaculatus arces

Tērrūit | ūrbēm.

Hor.

III. A PHALEUCIAN Verse consists of *eleven* Syllables in this Order, a Spondee, a Dactyl, and then three Trochees; as,

Hic ēst | quēm lēgīs, | illē | quēm rē | quīrīs.

Tērō | nōtūs in | orbē | Mārī- | ālis.

Martial.

IV. An IAMBIC Verse is either *Pure* or *Mixt*.

1. A *pure Iambic* consists only of *Iambuses*; as,

Sūs | ēt īp- | sã Rō- | mǎ vī- | rībūs | rūit.

Hor.

2. A *mixt Iambic*, in the *odd* Places (that is in the 1, 3 and 5,) frequently admits a Spondee, or some Foot equal to it; but in the *even* (2 and 4) Places, only an Iambus, or some Foot equal to it; and is either *Dimeter* of *four* Feet, or *Trimeter* of *six*; as,

Trimeter. *At ō | dēō- | rūm quī- | quis in | cælo | rēgis*

Dimeter. *Tērrās | ēt hū- | mǎnūm | gēnūs.*

Hor.

Obs. 1. For *Afsclepiad* Verses see *Horace*, Lib. 1. Od. 1. Lib. 3. Od. 30. Lib. 4. Od. 8. &c. And for *Sapphicks*, Lib. 1. Od. 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 33, &c.

Obs. 2. For *Phaleucian* or *Hendecasyllabic* Verses, see *Martial*, Lib. 1. Ep. 2, 8, 18, 28, 36, 42, 53. &c. And *Catullus* frequently, as in *Carm.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, &c. as,

Pāsēr, | dēlicī- | æ mē | æe pū- | ellæ. Catull. *Carm.* 2.

Obs. 3. For *pure Iambics* see *Hor.* 16 Epode. For *Trimeter* and *Dimeter*, his first Ten Epodes. For *Trimeter* see also the Prologues and first Scenes of *Terence*; and *Seneca's* Tragedies; and all *Phædrus's* Fables.

Dī cōn | jūgā- | lēstū- | quē gēnī | ālis | tōrī. Sen. *Medea*. Act. 1.

Vos īst- | hęc īn- | tr' aūfēr | t' ābī | tē, Sō- | sīā. Ter. *Andr.* Act. 1.

Æfō | pūs Aū- | fōr quām | mātērī- | ām rēp- | pērīt. Phæd. Prol.

But observe that *Terence* and *Phædrus* take the Liberty of putting a Spondee, or a Foot equal to it, in any Place; and so artfully vary their Numbers, that you'll scarce find two Verses in twenty in every Syllable exactly alike. Now the Reason of this Variety in *Trimeter* or *Senarian* Verse is built on this Hypothesis. *Syllaba brevis unius est temporis, longa vero duorum.* Whence it follows, that a long Syllable is equal to two short ones. Hence a *Proceleusmatic*, a *Dactyl*, or an *Anapest*, is equal to a *Spondee*, and a *Tribrach* to an *Iambus*, which equal Feet these Authors use promiscuously for each other. Thus in—*Quā vider acer, alligant me interdū—Hānc egō polioi versibus senariis—Non quia crudelis ille, sed quōniām grave—Respondit agnūs equidem natus non eram Quā vider—Hānc egō—quōniām—* are for *Spondees*, and *nūs equi* for *Iambus*. Such as would know more of *Trimeter-Iambics*, I refer to the learned Bp. HARE and Dr. BENTLEY, who in their *Terences* have each of them copiously handled this Subject.



A V O C A B U L A R Y

Adapted to the G R A M M A R.

Nomina declinare & Verba imprimis pueri sciant : Neque enim aliter pervenire ad Intellectum sequentium possunt ; quod etiam monere supervacuum fuerat, nisi ambitiosâ festinatione plerique a posterioribus inciperent.

QUINT. Inst. Or. l. i. c. 4.

Examples of the first Declension.

SChola, æ, *a School.*
Penn-a, æ, *a Pen.*

Mens-a, æ, *a Table.*
Liter-a, æ, *a Letter.*

Except these, which make *abus* in the Dative and Ablative Plural.

Filia, æ, *a Daughter.*
Nata, æ, *a Daughter.*
Dea, æ, *a Goddess.*
Domina, æ, *a Lady.*
Socia, æ, *a She-Companion.*

Famula, æ, *a Maid Servant.*
Serva, æ, *a Maid Servant.*
Anima, æ, *a Soul.*
Equa, æ, *a Mare.*
Mula, æ, *a She-Mule.*

Examples of the Second Declension.

Cul-ter, tri, *a Knife.*
Liber, bri, *a Book.*
Vir, i, *a Man.*

Mal-us, i, *a Mast.*
Domin-us, i, *a Lord.*
Regn-um, i, *a Kingdom.*

Examples of the Third Declension.

Dolor, is, <i>Grief.</i>	Animal, is, <i>a living Creature.</i>
Problema, tis, <i>a Question.</i>	Flum-en, inis, <i>a River.</i>
Ret-e, is, <i>a Net.</i>	Pa-ter, tris, <i>a Father.</i>
Le-o, onis, <i>a Lion.</i>	Nub-es, is, <i>a Cloud.</i>
Lac, tis, <i>Milk.</i>	Cap-ut, itis, <i>an Head.</i>
David, is, <i>David.</i>	Lu-x, cis, <i>Light.</i>

These make *im* or *in* in the Accusative Singular.

Tyb-ris, is, <i>the River Tyber.</i>	Osir-is, is, <i>an Egyptian God.</i>
Tamef-is, is, <i>the River Thames.</i>	Nemef-is, is, <i>the Goddess of Revenge.</i>

These make *im* in the Acc. *i* in the Abl. and *ium* in the Gen. Plur.

Vis, vis, <i>Force.</i>	Hav-is, is, <i>Hoarseness.</i>
Amuff-is, is, <i>a Carpenter's Rule.</i>	Canab-is, is, <i>Hemp.</i>
Sit-is, is, <i>Thirst.</i>	Cucum-is, is, <i>a Cucumber.</i>
Tuff-is, is, <i>a Cough.</i>	Sinap-is, is, <i>Mustard.</i>

These make Acc. *em* or *im*; Abl. *e* or *i*; and Gen. Plur. *ium*.

Aqual-is, is, <i>a Water-pot.</i>	Pelvis, is, <i>a Basin.</i>
Avis, is, <i>a Bird.</i>	Puppis, is, <i>the Stern of a Ship.</i>
Clavis, is, <i>a Key.</i>	Ratis, is, <i>a Boat.</i>
Cutis, is, <i>the Skin.</i>	Restis, is, <i>a Halter.</i>
Febris, is, <i>a Fever.</i>	Securis, is, <i>an Ax.</i>
Messis, is, <i>an Harvest.</i>	Turris, is, <i>a Tower.</i>
Navis, is, <i>a Ship.</i>	
Ovis, is, <i>a Sheep.</i>	

These make Acc. *em*; Abl. *e* and sometimes *i*; Gen. Plur. *ium*.

Amn-is, is, <i>a River.</i>	Classis, is, <i>a Ship or Navy.</i>
Anguis, is, <i>a Snake.</i>	Collis, is, <i>an Hill.</i>
Civis, is, <i>a Citizen.</i>	Finis, is, <i>an End.</i>

Fustis,

Fustis, is, *a Club.*
 Ignis, is, *a Fire.*
 Imb-er, bris, *a Shower.*
 Lab-es, is, *a Spot.*
 Mon-s, tis, *a Mountain.*

Orb-is, is, *a Circle.*
 Par-s, tis, *a Part.*
 Post-is, is, *a Post.*
 Sord-es, is, *Filth.*
 Sor-s, tis, *a Lot.*

These make the Genitive Plural in *ium*.

Cor, dis, *an Heart.*
 Do-s, tis, *a Portion.*
 Fau-x, cis, *a Jaw.*
 Gl-is, iris, *a Dormouse.*
 Lar, is, *an Household God.*
 L-is, itis, *Strife.*

M-as, aris, *a Male.*
 M-us, ris, *a Mouse.*
 Nix, nivis, *Snow.*
 Nox, noctis, *Night.*
 Os, offis, *a Bone.*
 Sal, is, *Salt.*

Neuters in *e*, *al*, and *ar*, make Abl. *i*; Nom. Plu. *ia*;
 Gen. *ium*.

Mar-e, is, *the Sea.*
 Capital, is, *a Coif or Cap.*

Calcar-is, *a Spur.*
 Jubar, is, *a Sunbeam.*

Some *Greekish* Nouns make *a* in Acc. Sing. and *as* in
 Acc. Plu.

Lamp-as, adis, *a Lamp.*
 Æth-er, eris, *the Sky.*

Æne-is, idos, *Virgil's Æneid.*
 Ili-as, adis, *Homer's Iliad.*

Examples of the Fourth Declension.

Fruct-us, ūs, *Fruit.*
 Vultus, us, *a Countenance.*
 Visus, us, *the Sight.*

Gust-us, us, *the Taste.*
 Flux-us, us, *a Flowing.*
 Cornu, u, *an Horn.*

These have *ubus* in the Dat. and Abl. Plural.

Ac-us, us, *a Needle.*
 Arcus, ūs, *a Bow.*
 Ficus, ūs, *a Fig or Fig-Tree.*
 Lacus, us, *a Lake.*

Part-us, ūs, *a Birth.*
 Quercus, us, *an Oak.*
 Specus, us, *a Den.*
 Tribus, us, *a Tribe.*

These have *ibus* and *ubus*.

Artus, ūs, *a Joint.*
 Portus, us, *an Harbour.*
 Quæstus, ūs, *Gain.*

Genu, *a Knee*, and Veru,
a Spit.

Examples of the Fifth Declension.

Acī-es, ci, <i>an Edge.</i>	Res, rei, <i>a Thing.</i>
Speci-es, ei, <i>a Kind.</i>	Spes, spei, <i>Hope.</i>
Progenies, ei, <i>an Offspring.</i>	Fides, fidei, <i>Faith.</i>

Examples of the First Rule of Signification, in the Gender of Nouns.

Masculines HIC.

Georg-ius, ii, *George.*
 Re-x, gis, *a King.*
 Poeta, tæ, *a Poet.*
 Bore-as, æ, *the North Wind.*
 Auf-ter, tri, *the South Wind.*
 Eur-us, i, *the East Wind.*
 Zephyr-us, i, *the West Wind.*
 Marti-us, *March.*
 April-is, *April.*
 Euphrat-es, *the River Eu-*
phrates.
 Gang-es, is, *River Ganges.*
 Parnass-us, i, *Mount Par-*
nassus.
 Helicon, onis, *Mount Helicon.*

Feminines HÆC.

Carolina, æ, *Caroline.*
 Regin-a, æ, *a Queen.*
 Uxor, is, *a Wife.*
 Centaur-us, i, *the Ship Cen-*
taur.
 Saphir-us, i, *a Sapphire.*
 Jaspis, idis, *a Jasper.*
 Perf-is, idis, *Persia.*
 Cypr-us, i, *Cyprus.*
 Roma, æ, *Rome.*
 Salvi-a, æ, *Sage.*
 Ili-as, adis, *Homer's Poem.*
 Eunuchus, i, *a Play of Te-*
rence.
 Fagus, i, *a Beech Tree.*

Examples of the Second Rule of Signification.

Common HIC or HÆC.

Conju-x, gis, <i>an Husband or</i> <i>Wife.</i>	Affinis, is, <i>a Cousin by Mar-</i> <i>riage.</i>
Paren-s, tis, <i>a Parent.</i>	Vind-ex, icis, <i>a Revenger.</i>
Infan-s, tis, <i>an Infant.</i>	Jud-ex, icis, <i>a Judge.</i>
Patruel-is, is, <i>a Cousin by the</i> <i>Father.</i>	Du-x, cis, <i>a Leader.</i>
Hæ-r-es, edis, <i>an Heir or</i> <i>Heirefs.</i>	Mil-es, itis, <i>a Soldier.</i>
	Host-is, is, <i>an Enemy.</i>
	Augur, is, <i>a Soothsayer.</i>

Antistes,

Antistes, itis, <i>a Chief.</i>	Autor, is, <i>an Author.</i>
Vates, is, <i>a Prophet.</i>	Custo-s, dis, <i>a Keeper.</i>
Conviv-a, æ, <i>a Guest.</i>	Nemo, inis, <i>Nobody.</i>
Sacerd-os, otis, <i>a Priest or Priestess.</i>	Com-es, itis, <i>a Companion.</i>
Munic-eps, ipis, <i>a Freeman or Woman.</i>	Testis, is, <i>a Witness.</i>
Adolescen-s tis, <i>a Youth.</i>	Sus, fuis, <i>a Swine.</i>
Civis, is, <i>a Citizen.</i>	Bos, bovis, <i>an Ox, or Cow.</i>
	Canis, is, <i>a Dog or Bitch.</i>
	Interpre-s, tis, <i>an Interpreter.</i>

Examples of the First Rule by the Ending HÆC.

Scintill-a, æ, <i>a Spark.</i>	Nebul-a, æ, <i>a Mist.</i>
Flamm-a, æ, <i>a Flame.</i>	Rip-a, æ, <i>a Bank.</i>

These Masculines are excepted, HIC.

Adri-a, æ, <i>the Adriatick Sea.</i>	Pandect-æ, arum, <i>a Body of Law.</i>
Mandragor-a, æ, <i>a Mandrake.</i>	Cometa, <i>a Comet, and Planeta, a Planet.</i>

Examples of the Second Rule by the Ending, HIC.

Magist-er, tri, <i>a Master.</i>	Cas-e-us, i, <i>Cheese.</i>
Vir, i, <i>a Man.</i>	Log-os, <i>a Word.</i>

These are excepted.

H O C. Chaos, <i>a confused Heap.</i>	Methodus, <i>a Method.</i>
Virus, i, <i>Poison.</i>	Eremus, i, <i>a Wilderness.</i>
Pelag-us, i, <i>the Sea.</i>	Arctus, i, <i>the Bear Star.</i>
HÆC. Papyr-us, i, <i>Paper.</i>	Exod-us, i, <i>Exodus.</i>
Antidotus, i, <i>an Antidote.</i>	Nardus, i, <i>Spikenard.</i>
Bolus, i, <i>a Gobbet.</i>	Lecythus, i, <i>an Oil Glass.</i>
Diphthongus, i, <i>Diphthong.</i>	Dialectus, i, <i>a Dialect.</i>
Byssus, i, <i>fine Flax.</i>	Halus, i, <i>Circle about the Moon.</i>
Abyssus, i, <i>a Bottomless Pit.</i>	Humus, i, <i>the Ground.</i>
Periodus i, <i>a Period.</i>	Alvus, i, <i>the Paunch.</i>
Synodus, i, <i>an Assembly.</i>	Vannus, i, <i>a Corn Fan.</i>
	Domus, i, <i>or us, an House.</i>
	Colus,

C olus, ī, <i>a Distaff.</i>	P linthus, ī, <i>a square Basis.</i>
V ulgus, ī, <i>the Mob.</i> H ic or H oc.	P harus, ī, <i>a Watch-Tower.</i>
	D iametrus, ī, <i>a Diameter.</i>

Examples of the Third Rule by the Ending, **HOC.**

P ocul-um, ī, <i>a Cup.</i>	N ihil, indecl. <i>Nothing.</i>
O pid-um, ī, <i>a Town.</i>	C ornu, an <i>Horn.</i>

Examples of the Fourth Rule by the Ending, **HIC.**

H arpag-o, onis, <i>a Grapple.</i>	V enter, tris, <i>a Belly.</i>
C ard-o, inis, <i>an Hinge.</i>	C olor, is, <i>a Colour.</i>
O rd-o, inis, <i>Order.</i>	H onos, oris, <i>Honour.</i>

These following are excepted.

HÆC. Car-o, nis, <i>Flesh.</i>	L av-er, eris, <i>Water Parsley.</i>
A run-do, dinis, <i>a Reed.</i>	V er, veris, <i>the Spring.</i>
I mago, ginis, <i>an Image.</i>	F ar, farris, <i>Bread Corn.</i>
C ogitati-o, onis, <i>a Thought.</i>	P ip-er, eris, <i>Pepper.</i>
V isi-o, onis, <i>a Vision.</i>	Æ s, æris, <i>Copper.</i>
D os, dotis, <i>a Portion.</i>	P apav-er, eris, <i>a Poppy.</i>
C os, cotis, <i>a Whetstone.</i>	Æ quor, is, <i>a smooth Sur-</i>
A rbor, Arbos, oris, <i>a Tree.</i>	<i>face.</i>
HOC. Spinther, eris, <i>a Clasp.</i>	M arm-or, oris, <i>Marble.</i>
S ub-er, eris, <i>Cork.</i>	A d-or, oris, <i>Wheat.</i>
T ub-er, eris, <i>a Toadstool.</i>	C or, cordis, <i>an Heart.</i>
G ingib-er, eris, <i>Ginger.</i>	S ifer, eris, <i>Parsnip.</i>
U ber, eris, <i>a Dug.</i>	O s, oris, <i>the Mouth.</i>
V erb-er, eris, <i>a Stripe.</i>	O s, ossis, <i>a Bone.</i>
HOC. Iter, itineris, <i>a</i>	C adav-er, eris, <i>a Carcass.</i>
<i>Journey.</i>	

Examples of the Fifth Rule by the Ending, **HÆC.**

V olupt-as, atis, <i>Pleasure.</i>	V o-x, cis, <i>a Voice.</i>
F ames, is, <i>Hunger.</i>	F ron-s, tis, <i>a Forehead.</i>
P ell-is, is, <i>a Skin.</i>	P ar-s, tis, <i>a Part.</i>

These that follow are excepted, **HIC.**

HOC. Vas, vasis, <i>a Vessel.</i>	A s, assis, <i>a Poundweight.</i>
HIC. Adam-as, antis, <i>a</i>	P es, pedis, <i>a Foot.</i>
<i>Diamond.</i>	

Gurg-es, itis, <i>a Whirlpool.</i>	Cucum-is, is, <i>a Cucumber.</i>
Pari-es, etis, <i>a Wall.</i>	Vom-is, eris, <i>a Plough-share.</i>
Magn-es, etis, <i>a Loadstone.</i>	Torr-is, is, <i>a Firebrand.</i>
Bes, beſſis, <i>Eight Ounces Weight.</i>	Sangu-is, inis, <i>Blood.</i>
Stipes, itis, <i>a Log or Stock.</i>	Foll-is, is, <i>a Pair of Bellows.</i>
Tram-es, itis, <i>a croſs Way.</i>	Menſ-is, is, <i>a Month.</i>
Cef-peſ, itis, <i>a Turf.</i>	Sent-is, is, <i>a Thorn.</i>
Palmeſ, itis, <i>a Vine Branch.</i>	Gre-x, giſ, <i>a Flock or Herd.</i>
Leb-es, etis, <i>a Kettle.</i>	Enſ-is, is, <i>a Sword.</i>
Tap-es, itis, <i>Tapeſtry.</i>	Ign-is, is, <i>Fire.</i>
Limeſ, itis, <i>a Limit.</i>	Cal-ix, icis, <i>a Cup.</i>
Fom-es, itis, <i>Fuel.</i>	Bomb-yx, ycis, <i>a Silkworm.</i>
Popl-es, itis, <i>the Ham.</i>	Phœn-ix, icis, <i>a Phœnix.</i>
Caſſ-is, is, <i>a Net.</i>	Sco-bs, biſ, <i>Sawduſt.</i>
Piſc-is, <i>a Fiſh.</i>	Forn-ix, icis, <i>an Arch.</i>
Verm-is, is, <i>a Worm.</i>	Fornax, acis, <i>a Furnace.</i>
Glis, gliriſ, <i>a Dormouſe.</i>	Vert-ex, icis, <i>a Whirlpool.</i>
Veſt-is, is, <i>a Bar.</i>	Natr-ix, icis, <i>a Water-Snake.</i>
Lienis, is, <i>the Milt.</i>	Varix, icis, <i>a Swoln Vein.</i>
Call-is, is, <i>a Path.</i>	Coccyx, igis, <i>a Cuckow.</i>
Coll-is, is, <i>an Hill.</i>	Seps, ſepiſ, <i>a Serpent.</i>
Caul-is, is, <i>a Stalk.</i>	Gryps, grypiſ, <i>a Griffin.</i>
Fuſt-is, is, <i>a Club.</i>	Chaly-biſ, biſ, <i>Steel.</i>
Lap-iſ, idiſ, <i>a Stone.</i>	Fon-s, tiſ, <i>a Fountain.</i>
Orb-is, is, <i>a Circle.</i>	Dens, tiſ, <i>a Tooth.</i>
Faſc-is, is, <i>a Faggot.</i>	Mons, tiſ, <i>a Mountain.</i>
Paniſ, is, <i>Bread.</i>	Pon-s, tiſ, <i>a Bridge.</i>
Ax-is, is, <i>an Axle-Tree.</i>	Ruden-s, tiſ, <i>a Cable Rope.</i>
Poſt-is, is, <i>a Poſt.</i>	Torrens, tiſ, <i>a Brook.</i>
Ungu-is, is, <i>a Nail or Hoof.</i>	Hydro-ſiſ, piſ, <i>the Dropſy.</i>
	Vepr-es, is, <i>a Briar.</i>

Examples of the Sixth Rule by the Ending, HOC.

Poema, tiſ, <i>a Poem.</i>	Carm-en, inis, <i>a Verſe.</i>
Cubil-e, is, <i>a Bed.</i>	Pulvinar, is, <i>a Pillow.</i>
Lac, tiſ, <i>Milk.</i>	Murmur, is, <i>a murmuring Noiſe.</i>
Cervical, is, <i>a Bolſter.</i>	Corp-us, oriſ, <i>a Body.</i>
Occiput, piſiſ, <i>the Head behind.</i>	Mun-us, eriſ, <i>a Gift.</i>

Theſe

VOCABULARY.

These following are excepted.

Masculines. HIC.

Sal, is, *Salt*.
 Sol, is, *the Sun*.
 Splen, is, *the Spleen*.
 Lich-en, is, *a Ringworm*.
 Ren, renis, *the Kidney*.
 Pect-en, inis, *a Comb*.
 Delph-in, inis, *a Dolphin*.
 Lar, is, *an Household God*.
 Lep-us, oris, *an Hare*.
 Mus, muris, *a Mouse*.
 Pus, puris, *Corruption*.
 Furf-ur, uris, *Bran*.
 Turt-ur, uris, *a Turtle*.
 Vult-ur, uris, *a Vulture*.

Feminines. HÆC.

Sindon, is, *Lawn*.
 Gorgon, is, *a Gorgon*.
 Icon, is, *an Image*.
 Aëdon, is, *a Nightingale*.
 Virt-us, utis, *Virtue*.
 Juvent-us, utis, *Youth*.
 Tell-us, uris.
 Sal-us, utis, *Health*.
 Pal-us, udis, *a Marsh*.
 Inc-us, udis, *an Anvil*.
 Senect-us, utis, *old Age*.
 Subsc-us, udis, *a Cramp-Iron*.
 Servit-us, utis, *Servitude*.
 Pec-us, udis, *Cattle*.
 Laus, dis, *Praise*.
 Fraus, dis, *Deceit*.

Examples of the Seventh Rule by the Ending, HIC.

Vultus, ūs, <i>a Countenance</i> .	Gestus, ūs, <i>Behaviour</i> .
Luf-us, ūs, <i>a Play</i> .	Rit-us, ūs, <i>a Custom</i> .

These *Feminines* are excepted. HÆC.

Fic-us, ūs, <i>a Fig or Fig-Tree</i> .	Trib-us, ūs, <i>a Tribe</i> .
Ac-us, ūs, <i>a Needle</i> .	Portic-us, ūs, <i>a Porch</i> .
Dom-us, ūs, <i>an House</i> .	Id-us, uum, <i>the Ides of a Month</i> .
Man-us, ūs, <i>a Hand</i> .	

Exampless of the Eighth Rule by the Ending, HÆC.

Glaci-es, ei, <i>Ice</i> .	<i>Except these two.</i>
Avariti-es, ei, <i>Covetousness</i> .	Meridies, ei, HIC, <i>Mid-day</i> .
Pernici-es, ei, <i>Ruin</i> .	Dies ei, HIC or HÆC, <i>a Day</i> .

Examples

Examples of the Ninth Rule, HIC or HÆC.

Pulv-is, eris, <i>Dust.</i>	Scrobs, scrobis, <i>a Ditch.</i>
Mar-go, ginis, <i>a Margin.</i>	Torqu-is, is, <i>a Collar.</i>
Sil-ex, icis, <i>a Flint.</i>	Stir-ps, pis, <i>a Stem.</i>
Gross-us, i, <i>a green Fig.</i>	Phasel-us, i, <i>a Galliot.</i>
Corb-is, is, <i>a Basket.</i>	Pampin-us, i, <i>a Vine Leaf.</i>
Cin-is, eris, <i>Asbes.</i>	Angu-is, is, <i>a Snake.</i>
Ob-ex, icis, <i>a Bolt.</i>	Rub-us, i, <i>a Bramble.</i>
Cort-ex, icis, <i>Bark of a Tree.</i>	Fun-is, is, <i>a Rope.</i>
Calx, calcis, <i>the Heel.</i>	Barbit-us, i, <i>a Lute.</i>
Atom-os, i, <i>an Atom.</i>	Amn-is, is, <i>a River.</i>
Imbr-ex, icis, <i>a Gutter-tile.</i>	Spec-us, ūs, <i>a Den.</i>
Clun-is, is, <i>a Buttock.</i>	Pen-us, i or us, <i>Pro-</i>
Canal-is, is, <i>a Channel.</i>	<i>vision.</i> } <i>m, f,</i>
Forc-eps, ipis, <i>a Pair of</i>	Pum-ex, icis, <i>a Pumice-</i>
<i>Tongs.</i>	<i>Stone.</i>
Lin-ter, tris, <i>a Wherry.</i>	Fin-is, is, <i>an End.</i>
Ad-eps, ipis, <i>Fatness.</i>	

HETEROCLITES.

Singular only.

Vulg-us, i, <i>the Mob.</i>
Pont-us, i, <i>the Sea.</i>
Hep-ar, atis, <i>the Liver.</i>
Venia, æ, <i>Leave.</i>
Limus, i, <i>Mud.</i>
Æther, ris, <i>the Sky.</i>
Sal-us, utis, <i>Health.</i>
Hum-us, i, <i>the Ground.</i>
Senect-us, utis, <i>old Age.</i>

A P T O T S.

Frugi, <i>Thrift.</i>
Gummi, <i>Gum.</i>
Fas, <i>Right.</i>
Nefas, <i>Wrong.</i>
Gelu, <i>Frost.</i>
Nihil, <i>Nothing.</i>

Plural only.

Valv-æ, arum, <i>Folding Doors.</i>
Divitiæ, <i>Riches.</i>
Nuptiæ, <i>Nuptials.</i>
Exuviæ, <i>Cast Skins.</i>
Phaleræ, <i>Trappings.</i>
Calendæ, <i>the Calends.</i>
Nonæ, <i>Nones.</i>
Cunæ, <i>a Cradle.</i>
Nugæ, <i>Trifles.</i>
Athenæ, <i>Athens.</i>
Thebæ, <i>Thebes.</i>
Tenebræ, <i>Darkness.</i>
Insidiæ, <i>Snares.</i>
Induciæ, <i>a Truce.</i>
Fast-i, orum, <i>Roman Holy-days.</i>

Instar,

VOCABULARY.

A P T O T S.

Instar, *Likeness.*

Mane, *the Morning.*

Tot, *so many.*

Quot, *how many?*

Mille, *a Thousand, and all*

Cardinal Numbers from

4 to 100.

Plural only.

Liber-i, orum, *Children.*

Arma-orum, *Arms.*

Castra, *a Camp.*

Rostr-a, *a Pulpit.*

Manes, *Ghosts.*

Grates, *Thanks.*

Sponsal-ia, ium and iorum,

Esponsals.

Bacchanalia, *Feasts of Bacchus*

Idus, uum, *the Ides.*

CARDINAL NUMBERS, answering to Quot, how many?

Unus, a, um, *One.*

Duo, æ, o, *Two.*

Tres, tria, *Three.*

Quatuor (undeclined) *Four.*

Quinque, *Five.*

Sex, *Six.*

Septem, *Seven.*

Octo, *Eight.*

Novem, *Nine.*

Decem, *Ten.*

Undecim, *Eleven.*

Duodecim, *Twelve.*

Tredecim, *Thirteen.*

Quatuordecim, *Fourteen.*

Quindecim, *Fifteen.*

Se or Sexdecim, *Sixteen.*

Septemdecim, *Seventeen.*

Octodecim, *Eighteen.*

Novemdecim or Undeviginti, *Nineteen.*

Viginti, *Twenty.*

Viginti unus, &c. *Twenty one.*

Triginta, *Thirty.*

Quadragesima, *Forty.*

Quinquagesima, *Fifty.*

Sexagesima, *Sixty.*

Septuagesima, *Seventy.*

Octoginta, *Eighty.*

Nonaginta, *Ninety.*

Centum, *an Hundred.*

Ducent-i, æ, a, *two Hundred.*

Trecenti, *three Hundred.*

Quadringenti, *four Hundred.*

Quingenti, *five Hundred.*

Sexcenti, *six Hundred.*

Septingenti, *seven Hundred.*

Octingenti, *eight Hundred.*

Nongenti, *nine Hundred.*

Mille, *a Thousand.*

ORDINAL NUMBERS, answering to Quotus, a, um, What in Order?

Prim-us, a, um, *first.*

Secundus, *second.*

Tertius, *third.*

Quartus, *fourth.*

Quintus, *fifth.*

Sextus, *sixth.*

Septimus, *seventh.*

Octavus, *eighth.*

VOCABULARY.

Nonus, *ninth*.
 Decimus, *tenth*.
 Undecimus, *eleventh*.
 Duodecimus, *twelfth*.
 Decimus tertius, *thirteenth*.
 Decimus quartus, *fourteenth*.
 Decimus quintus, *fifteenth*.
 Decimus sextus, *sixteenth*.
 Decimus septimus, *seventeenth*.
 Decimus octavus, *eighteenth*.
 Decimus nonus, *nineteenth*.
 Viceſimus or Vigefimus, *twentieth*.
 Viceſimus primus, *twenty-first*, &c.
 Triceſimus or trigefimus, *thirtieth*.
 Quadrageſimus, *fortieth*.
 Quinquageſimus, *fiftieth*.
 Sexageſimus, *sixtieth*.

Septuageſimus, *ſeventieth*.
 Octogeſimus, *eightieth*.
 Nonageſimus, *ninetieth*.
 Centeſimus, *the Hundredth*.
 Ducenteſimus, *two Hundredth*.
 Trecenteſimus, *three Hundredth*.
 Quadringenteſimus, *four Hundredth*.
 Quingenteſimus, *five Hundredth*.
 Sexcenteſimus, *ſix Hundredth*.
 Septingenteſimus, *ſeven Hundredth*.
 Octingenteſimus, *eight Hundredth*.
 Nongenteſimus, *nine Hundredth*.
 Milleſimus, *the Thouſandth*.

Obſ. *Two Thouſand Pounds*. Bis mille libræ, or Duo millia Librarum.

2. The Adverbs *once, twice, thrice*, &c. Semel, bis, ter, quater, quinquies, ſexies, &c. answer to the Question, *Quoties*, how often?

3. They went *one by one, two by two, by threes, fours, hundreds*; In Latin, *Ibant, ſinguli, bini, terni, quaterni, centeni*, &c.

MONOPTOTS.

Aſtu, *by Craft*.
 Juſſu, *by Command*.
 Injuſſu, *without Leave*.
 Noctu, *by Night*.
 Natu, *by Birth*.
 Promptu, *in Readineſs*.
 Permiſſu, *by Permiſſion*.
 Inficias, *Denial*.
 Ingratiis, *without Thanks*.

DIPTOTS.

Spontis, ſponte, *One's own Accord*.
 Repetund-arum, *is, Bribery*.

TRIPTOTS.

Op-is, em, e, *Help*.
 Prec-i, em, e, *Intreaty*.

VARIANTS.

Dies, ei, *a Day*.
 Fin-is, is, *an End*.
 Loc-us, i, *a Place*.
 Joc-us, i, *a Joke*.
 Cœl-um, i, *Heaven*.
 Epul-um, i, *a Feaſt*.
 Nundinum, i, *a Fair*.
 Delicium, i, *Delight*.
 Raſtrum, i, *a Rake*.

H

Frœnum,

Frœnum, i, *a Bridle.*Filiū, i, *a Thread.*

REDUNDANTS.

Arbor, Arbos, oris, *a Tree.*Bacul-us, Bacul-um, i, *a Staff.*Requies, etis & ei, *Rest.*Dom-us, i & ūs, *an House.*

ADJECTIVES of three Endings.

Dur-us, a, um, *hard.*Tardus, *slow.*Densus, *thick.*Frigidus, *cold.*Longus, *long.*Flavus, *yellow.*Clarus, *bright.*Ambo, æ, o, *both.*Duo, æ, o, *two.**These make G. ius, D. i.*Ullus, a, um, *any.*Alius, *another.*Alter, *the other.*Uter, *which of two.*Neuter, *neither of two.*Solus, *alone.*Totus, *whole.*Unus, *one.*

Adjectives of two Endings.

Moll-is, e, *soft.*Trist-is, e, *sad.*Dulcis, e, *sweet.*Lenis, e, *smooth.*Mollior, us, *softer.*Duri-or, us, *harder.*These have, *er, is, e*, in the Nominative.Acer, acris, acre, *sharp.*Campester, *of a Field.*Volucer, *swift.*Celeber, *famous.*Celer, *swift.*Saluber, *wholesome.*Sylvester, *of a Wood.*Alacer, *cheerful.*Paluster, *of a Marsh.*Pedester, *of a Footman.*Equester, *of an Horseman.*

Adjectives of one Ending.

Fel-ix, icis, *happy.*Arpin-as, atis, *of Arpinum.*Div-es, itis, *rich.*Tru-x, cis, *fierce.*Prudens, 'tis, *prudent.*Par, paris, *equal.*Memor, is, *mindful.*Imp-os, otis, *weak.*Pauper, is, *poor.*Puber, is, *ripe.*Degener, is, *degenerate.*Uber, is, *fruitful.*

These Adjectives are irregular in *Comparison*.

Pulcher, <i>fair</i> .	Invitus, <i>unwilling</i> .
Humilis, <i>humble</i> .	Inclitus, <i>famous</i> .
Similis, <i>like</i> .	Meritus, <i>deserving</i> .
Facilis, <i>easy</i> .	Novus, <i>new</i> .
Gracilis, <i>slender</i> .	Falsus, <i>false</i> .
Agilis, <i>nimble</i> .	Fidus, <i>faithful</i> .
Docilis, <i>teachable</i> .	Sacer, <i>holy</i> .
Imbecillis, <i>weak</i> .	Nuperus, <i>now of late</i> .
Maledicus, <i>reproaching</i> .	Dexter, <i>right Side or lucky</i> .
Benevolus, <i>favourable</i> .	Posterus, <i>following</i> .
Munificus, <i>generous</i> .	Exterus, <i>outward</i> .
Magniloquus, <i>bragging</i> .	Nequam, <i>naught</i> .
Bonus, <i>good</i> .	Arduus, <i>high</i> .
Malus, <i>bad</i> .	Magnanimus, <i>great-spirited</i> .
Magnus, <i>great</i> .	Mirus, <i>wonderful</i> .
Parvus, <i>little</i> .	Claudus, <i>lame</i> .
Multus, <i>much</i> .	Salvus, <i>safe</i> .
Vetus, <i>old</i> .	Memor, <i>mindful</i> .
Superus, <i>high above</i> .	Almus, <i>fair</i> .
Inferus, <i>low beneath</i> .	Sinister, <i>left Side, unlucky</i> .
Delirus, <i>doting</i> .	Adolescens, <i>youthful</i> .
Rudis, <i>rude</i> .	Longinquus, <i>far off</i> .
Vulgaris, <i>common</i> .	Communis, <i>common</i> .
Calvus, <i>bald</i> .	Declivis, <i>bending</i> .
Egenus, <i>poor</i> .	Taciturnus, <i>silent</i> .
Ocior, <i>swifter</i> .	Opimus, <i>plentiful</i> .
Deterior, <i>worse</i> .	Juvenis, <i>young</i> .
Bellus, <i>pretty</i> .	Senex, <i>old</i> .
Consultus, <i>skilful</i> .	Anterior, <i>former</i> .
Diversus, <i>different</i> .	Licentior, <i>more dissolute</i> .
Invictus, <i>invincible</i> .	Sequior, <i>ensuing, &c.</i>

P R O N O U N S.

Ego, <i>I</i> .	Is, <i>he or that</i> .
Tu, <i>thou</i> .	Idem, <i>the same</i> .
Sui, <i>himself</i> .	Quis, <i>who?</i> Qui, <i>who</i> .
Hic, <i>this</i> .	Ille, <i>he or that</i> .

Ipse, *One's self.*Iste, *he or that.*Meus, *mine.*Tuus, *thine.*Suus, *his own.*Noster, *ours.*Vester, *yours.*Nostras, *our Country Man.*Vestras, *your Country Man.*Cujas, *whose Country Man?*VERBS of the *First* Conjugation.Salto, *to dance.*Amo, *to love.*Calco, *to tread upon.*Nego, *to deny.*Tolero, *to bear.*Flo, *to blow.*Judico, *to judge.*Ploro, *to bewail.*Cogito, *to think.*Traeto, *to handle.*Sacro, *to dedicate.*Castigo, *to chastise.*Vindico, *to claim.*Curo, *to take Care of.*Lavo, *to wash.*Juvo, *to help.*Mico, *to shine.*Dimico, *to fight.*Seco, *to cut.*Frico, *to rub.*Plico, *to fold.*Applico, *to apply.*Complico, *to fold together.*Explico, *to unfold.*Implico, *to imply.*Neco, *to kill.*Domo, *to tame.*Tono, *to thunder.*Sono, *to sound.*Crepo, *to crack.*Veto, *to forbid.*Cubo, *to lie down.*Do, *to give.*Circumdo, *to surround.*Pessundo, *to sling down.*Satisdo, *to give Satisfaction.*Venundo, *to set to sale.*Sto, *to stand.*Labo, *to falter.*Nexo, *to knit.*Coeno, *to eat Supper.*Juro, *to swear.*Poto, *to drink.*Titubo, *to stumble.*Imitor, *to imitate.*Scrutor, *to search.*Vapulo, *to be beaten.*VERBS of the *Second* Conjugation.Moneo, *to warn.*Habeo, *to have.*Placeo, *to please.*Lateo, *to lie hid.*Jaceo, *to lie along.*Terreo, *to affright.*Noceo, *to hurt.*Careo, *to want.*Doleo, *to grieve.*Taceo, *to hold one's Peace.*Jubeo, *to command.*Mulceo, *to appease.*Sorbeo, *to sip.*Censeo, *to judge.*

Sedeo,

- Sedeo, *to sit.*
 Frendeo, *to gnash.*
 Video, *to see.*
 Prandeo, *to dine.*
 Doceo, *to teach.*
 Misceo, *to mingle.*
 Mordeo, *to bite.*
 Pendeo, *to hang.*
 Spondeo, *to promise.*
 Tondeo, *to clip.*
 Indulgeo, *to indulge.*
 Torqueo, *to wrest.*
 Augeo, *to increase.*
 Lugeo, *to lament.*
 Mulgeo, *to milk.*
 Fleo, *to weep.*
 Neo, *to spin.*
 Deleo, *to blot out.*
 Impleo, *to fill.*
 Caveo, *to beware.*
 Faveo, *to favour.*
 Teneo, *to hold.*
 Torreo, *to toast.*
 Hæreo, *to stick fast.*
 Maneo, *to stay.*
 Rideo, *to laugh.*
 Ardeo, *to burn.*
 Suadeo, *to persuade.*
 Cieo, *to provoke.*
 Vico, *to bind.*
 Oleo, ui, *to smell.*
 Oleo, evi, *to grow.*
 Exoleo, } *to grow out of use.*
 Obsoleo, }
 Inoleo, *to increase.*
 Adoleo, *to grow.*
 Aboleo, *to abolish.*
 Luceo, *to shine.*
 Frigeo, *to be cold.*
 Strideo, *to crash or gnash.*
 Arceo, *to drive away.*
 Timeo, *to fear.*
 Egeo, *to want.*
 Algeo, *to be cold.*
 Fulgeo, *to shine.*
 Turgeo, *to swell.*
 Urgeo, *to urge.*
 Ferveo, *to be hot.*
 Paveo, *to feed.*
 Conniveo, *to wink.*
 Rubeo, *to blush.*
 Horreo, *to dread.*
 Clareo, *to be clear.*
 Floreo, *to flourish.*
 Palleo, *to be pale.*
 Pateo, *to lie open.*
 Tumeo, *to swell.*
 Sileo, *to be silent.*
 Splendeo, *to shine.*
 Studeo, *to study.*
 Albeo, *to be white.*
 Candeo, *to be white or hot.*
 Maceo, *to be lean.*
 Muceo, *to be mouldy.*
 Sordeo, *to be filthy.*
 Conticeo, }
 Obticeo, } *to hold one's peace.*
 Reticeo, }
 Flaveo, *to be yellow.*
 Liveo, *to be bluish.*
 Aveo, *to covet.*
 Glabreo, *to be smooth.*
 Ceveo, *to fawn.*
 Cluo, *to be renowned.*
 Polleo, *to be able.*
 Renideo, *to shine back.*
 Medeor, *to heal.*
 Mereor, *to deserve.*
 Fateor, *to confess.*
 Misereor, *to pity.*
 Polliceor, *to promise.*
 Reor, *to suppose.*

Tueor, *to look to.*
 Vereor, *to fear.*
 Audeo, *to be bold.*

Gaudeo, *to be glad.*
 Mœreo, *to be sad.*
 Soleo, *to be wont.*

V E R B S of the *third* Conjugation.

Bibo, *to drink.*
 Glubo, *to flay.*
 Scribo, *to write.*
 Nubo, *to marry.*
 Accumbo, *to sit at.*
 Discumbo, *to sit down.*
 Incumbo, *to lie upon.*
 Dico, *to say.*
 Duco, *to lead.*
 Vinco, *to overcome.*
 Ico, *to strike.*
 Parco, *to spare.*
 Cresco, *to grow.*
 Nosco, *to know.*
 Ignosco, *to pardon.*
 Dignosco, *to distinguish.*
 Agnosco, *to acknowledge.*
 Cognosco, *to know.*
 Pasco, *to feed.*
 Compesco, *to pasture together.*
 Dispesco, *to drive from pasture.*
 Scando, *to climb.*
 Mando, *to eat.*
 Prehendo, *to catch.*
 Defendo, *to defend.*
 Accendo, *to set on fire.*
 Edo, *to eat.*
 Comedo, *to eat up.*
 Credo, *to believe.*
 Edo, *to set forth.*
 Dedo, *to yield.*
 Reddo, *to restore.*
 Perdo, *to lose.*

Abdo, *to hide.*
 Obdo, *to shut fast.*
 Condo, *to build.*
 Indo, *to put in.*
 Trado, *to deliver.*
 Prodo, *to betray.*
 Vendo, *to sell.*
 Addo, *to add.*
 Vado, *to go.*
 Rado, *to shave.*
 Lædo, *to hurt.*
 Ludo, *to play.*
 Divido, *to divide.*
 Trudo, *to thrust.*
 Claudio, *to shut.*
 Plaudo, *to applaud.*
 Rodo, *to gnaw.*
 Cado, *to fall.*
 Cædo, *to beat or kill.*
 Cedo, *to depart.*
 Fundo, *to pour out.*
 Findo, *to cleave.*
 Scindo, *to cut.*
 Fido, *to trust.*
 Pando, *to open.*
 Pendo, *to hang.*
 Tendo, *to bend or stretch.*
 Tundo, *to knock.*
 Rego, *to rule.*
 Plango, *to bewail.*
 Ungo, *to anoint.*
 Jungo, *to join.*
 Distinguo, *to distinguish.*
 Surgo, *to arise.*
 Pergo, *to go forward.*

Fingo,

Fingo, to feign.
 Mingo, to piss.
 Pingo, to paint.
 Stringo, to strain.
 Frango, to break.
 Ago, to do.
 Lego, to read.
 Diligo, to love.
 Intelligo, to understand.
 Negligo, to neglect.
 Pango, to make a Bargain.
 Pungo, to prick.
 Figo, to fasten.
 Tango, to touch.
 Mergo, to drown.
 Spargo, to sprinkle.
 Tergo, to wipe.
 Traho, to draw.
 Veho, to carry.
 Alo, to nourish.
 Molo, to grind.
 Colo, to worship.
 Consulo, to counsel or consult.
 Occulo, to hide.
 Excello, }
 Præcello, } to excel.
 Antecello, }
 Percello, to abash.
 Procello, to break in pieces.
 Recello, to strike back.
 Fallo, to deceive.
 Refello, to disprove.
 Pello, to drive.
 Sallo, to salt.
 Tollo, to lift up.
 Vello, to pluck.
 Fremo, to rage.
 Gemo, to groan.
 Vomo, to vomit.
 Emo, to buy.
 Premo, to press.

Como, to comb.
 Demo, to take away.
 Promo, to draw out.
 Sumo, to take.
 Sperno, to despise.
 Cerno, to behold.
 Sterno, to throw down.
 Sino, to suffer.
 Lino, to besmear.
 Temno, to despise.
 Cano, to sing.
 Gigno, to beget.
 Pono, to put.
 Scalpo, to scratch.
 Sculpo, to engrave.
 Carpo, to crop.
 Serpo, to creep.
 Repo, to creep.
 Rumpo, to break.
 Strepo, to make a Noise.
 Delinquo, to omit or offend.
 Relinquo, to leave.
 Coquo, to cook.
 Quæro, to seek.
 Tero, to wear.
 Verro, to brush.
 Curro, to run.
 Gero, to bear.
 Uro, to burn.
 Sero, to sow or plant.
 Consero, to plant together.
 Arcesso, to call.
 Capeſſo, to take in hand.
 Faceſſo, to dispatch.
 Laceſſo, to provoke.
 Pinſo, to bake.
 Mitto, to send.
 Meto, to mow.
 Necto, to bind.
 Pecto, to comb.
 Plecto, to punish.

Peto, *to ask.*
 Verto, *to turn.*
 Sisto, *to stop.*
 Solvo, *to loose or pay.*
 Volvo, *to roll.*
 Vivo, *to live.*
 Texo, *to weave.*
 Nexo, *to knit.*
 Facio, *to do.*
 Jacio, *to cast.*
 Efficio, *to effect.*
 Ejicio, *to cast out.*
 Aspicio, *to behold.*
 Allicio, *to allure.*
 Fodio, *to dig.*
 Fugio, *to flee.*
 Capió, *to take.*
 Cupio, *to covet.*
 Pario, *to bring forth.*
 Rapio, *to snatch.*
 Quatio, *to shake.*
 Arguo, *to accuse.*
 Statuo, *to appoint.*
 Tribuo, *to bestow.*
 Diluo, *to wash.*
 Luo, *to suffer punishment.*
 Ruó, *to rush.*
 Fluo, *to flow.*
 Struo, *to build.*
 Dego, *to live.*
 Psallo, *to sing.*
 Volo, *to be willing.*
 Nolo, *to be unwilling.*
 Malo, *to be more willing.*
 Rudo, *to bray.*
 Sido, *to alight.*
 Strido, *to gnash with Teeth.*
 Conquinisco, *to nod.*
 Sapio, *to be wise.*
 Lambo, *to lick.*
 Scabo, *to rub.*

Incesso, *to provoke.*
 Viso, *to visit.*
 Ango, *to grieve.*
 Clango, *to sound a Trumpet.*
 Ningo, *to know.*
 Disco, *to learn.*
 Posco, *to require.*
 Sterto, *to snort or snore.*
 Tremo, *to tremble.*
 Metuo, *to fear.*
 Congruo, *to agree.*
 Ingruo, *to approach.*
 Depso, *to knead.*
 Respúo, *to refuse.*
 Furo, *to be mad.*
 Vergo, *to bend.*
 Ambigo, *to doubt.*
 Glisco, *to desire greatly.*
 Fatisco, *to chink.*
 Hisco, *to gape.*
 Liquor, *to be melted.*
 Ringor, *to grin.*
 Vescor, *to feed upon.*
 Reminiscor, *to remember.*
 Puerasco, *to grow childish.*
 Tepesco, *to grow warm.*
 Adipiscor, *to get.*
 Amplector, *to embrace.*
 Complector, *to embrace.*
 Comminiscor, *to devise.*
 Defetiscor, *to be weary.*
 Expergiscor, *to awake.*
 Fungor, *to discharge.*
 Fruor, *to enjoy.*
 Grador, *to step.*
 Irascor, *to be angry.*
 Labor, *to slip or slide.*
 Loquor, *to speak.*
 Sequor, *to follow.*
 Nanciscor, *to get.*
 Nascor, *to be born.*

Nitor, *to endeavour.*
 Obliviscor, *to forget.*
 Paciscor, *to bargain.*
 Patior, *to suffer.*

Proficiscor, *to go.*
 Queror, *to complain.*
 Ulciscor, *to revenge.*
 Morior, *to die.*

VERBS of the *fourth* Conjugation.

Audio, *to hear.*
 Impedio, *to hinder.*
 Scio, *to know.*
 Nutrio, *to nourish.*
 Polio, *to polish.*
 Garrio, *to prate.*
 Stabilio, *to establish.*
 Punio, *to punish.*
 Salio, *to season with Salt.*
 Venio, *to come.*
 Cambio, *to exchange.*
 Haurio, *to draw.*
 Farcio, *to stuff.*
 Sarcio, *to patch.*
 Fulcio, *to prop up.*
 Sepio, *to hedge.*
 Raucio, *to be hoarse.*
 Sentio, *to feel.*
 Sancio, *to establish.*
 Amicio, *to clothe.*
 Aperio, *to open.*
 Operio, *to cover.*
 Comperio, *to find for certain.*

Reperio, *to find.*
 Salio, ui, *to leap.*
 Sepelio, *to bury.*
 Singultio, *to sigh.*
 Ferio, *to strike.*
 Parturio, *to want to bring forth.*
 Esurio, *to be hungry.*
 Nupturio, *to want to marry.*
 Cæcutio, *to be purblind.*
 Gestio, *to desire earnestly.*
 Ineptio, *to trifle.*
 Largior, *to bestow.*
 Mentior, *to lie.*
 Molior, *to devise.*
 Potior, *to enjoy.*
 Sortior, *to cast Lots.*
 Assentior, *to assent.*
 Experior, *to try.*
 Operior, *to tarry for.*
 Metior, *to measure.*
 Ordior, *to begin.*
 Orior, *to arise, and* Morior.

Compounded VERBS.

Edoceo, *to teach perfectly.*
 Occido, *to fall back.*
 Decurro, *to run down.*
 Excurro, *to run out.*
 Præcurro, *to run before.*
 Procurro, *to run abroad.*
 Dispergo, *to disperse.*
 Præcido, *to cut off.*
 Redimo, *to redeem.*
 Adhibeo, *to admit.*
 Inculco, *to repeat often.*

Occludo, *to shut up.*
 Adeo, *to go to.*
 Transeo, *to pass over.*
 Reddo, *to restore.*
 Redeo, *to return.*
 Prodeo, *to go forth.*
 Coeo, *to join.*
 Cogo, *to compel.*
 Accipio, *to receive.*
 Arripio, *to lay hold on.*

V E R B S I m p e r s o n a l

Decet, *it becometh.*
 Pugnatur, *it is fought.*
 Libet, *it liketh.*
 Licet, *it is lawful.*
 Piget, *it grieveth.*
 Pudet, *it shameth.*

Tædet, *it irketh.*
 Miseret, *it pitieth.*
 Liquet, *it is clear.*
 Desit, *it is wanting.*
 Infit, *it begins.*
 Ovat, *it gladdens.*

P R E P O S I T I O N S.

These have an ACCUS.

Ad, *to.*
 Penes, *in the Power.*
 Adversus, *against.*
 Cis, } *on this Side.*
 Citra, }
 Circiter, *about.*
 Extra, *without.*
 Erga, *towards.*
 Apud, *at.*
 Ante, *before.*
 Secus, *by.*
 Trans, *on the farther Side.*
 Supra, *above.*
 Versus, *towards.*
 Intra, *within.*
 Ultra, *beyond.*
 Post, *after.*
 Præter, *besides.*
 Propter, *because of.*
 Prope, *nigh.*
 Pone, *behind.*
 Secundum, *according to.*
 Per, *by or through.*
 Circum, } *about.*
 Circa, }

Contra, *against.*
 Juxta, *nigh to.*
 Inter, *between.*
 Ob, *for.*
 Infra, *beneath.*

These have an ABLAT.

Abs, ab or a, *from.*
 Absque, *without.*
 Palam, *openly.*
 De, *concerning.*
 Ex, or e, *out of.*
 Sine, *without.*
 Coram, *before or in Pre-*
 sence.
 Cum, *with.*
 Præ, *before or in Compari-*
 son.
 Tenus, *up to.*

ACCUS. or ABLAT.

Subter, *under.*
 Sub, *under.*
 Super, *above.*
 In, *in or into.*
 Clam, *privily.*



A N
A P P A R A T U S
T O T H E
Making of *L A T I N*;
O R,

EXERCISES from the *Vocabulary*: For Beginners to improve their Hands by, and familiarize the Doctrine of the *Etymological* Part of Grammar.

Longum iter est per Præcepta, breve & efficax per Exempla,

Rerum enim omnium magister est Ufus.

SENEC. Epist. 6.

CÆS. de Bel. civ. lib. 2.

AMONG the Multitude of Grammatical Exercise Books extant, there are scarce any, except Mr. *Leeds* and Mr. *Lowe*, that have proposed Examples of this Nature, for the Practice of Lads, before they are put to make *Latin*; a Thing so apparently necessary, that I believe I may be excused without making any farther Apology for this Peculiarity.

I. DECLENSIONS.

EXERCISE 1. Write [*Vocab. p. 1.*] Schola a School, like *Musa*; throughout, with (or without) the *English*. N. Schola, a School; G. Scholæ, of a School, &c. Thus go through all the Examples of the Declensions in this Vocabulary.

2. Write. 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6, &c. Nouns of each Declension in the *Gen. Sing.* in the *Nom.* and *Gen. Sing.* in the *Dat. Sing.*; or in any particular Case, &c. with or without the *English*.

II. EX-

II. E X C E P T I O N S.

3. Write *Filia*, a Daughter, *and the rest*, in the Nom. Sing. and Dat. and Abl. Plural.
4. Write *Tybris*, &c. in the Nom. and Acc. Singular.
5. Write *Vis*, Force, &c. in the Nom. Acc. and Abl. Sing. and Gen. Plural.
6. Write *Aqualis*, a Waterpot, &c. in the N. Acc. and Abl. Sing. and Gen. Plural.
7. Write *Amnis*, a River, &c. in the N. Acc. and Abl. Sing. and Gen. Plural.
8. Write *Cor*, an Heart, &c. in the N. Sing. and Gen. Plural.
9. Write *Mare*, the Sea, &c. in the N. and Abl. Sing. Nom. and Gen. Plural.
10. Write *Lampas*, a Lamp, &c. in the Nom. and Acc. Sing. and Acc. Plural.
11. Write *Acus*, a Needle, &c. in the N. Sing. and Dat. and Abl. Plural.
12. Write *Artus*, a Joint.

III. G E N D E R S.

13. Write, [6, 8, or 12.] *Masculines*, of the first Rule of Signification, in the Nom. and Gen. Sing. with the *English*.
14. *Item*, the *Feminines*.
15. *Item*, the *Commons*.
16. Write, the *Examples* of the first Rule by the Ending, and the *Exceptions* in the Nom. and Gen. Sing. with Gender.
17. Write, in like Manner, the *second* Rule, with the first four *Exceptions*.
18. In like Manner [4, 8, 12, all] the rest.
19. Write the *Examples* of the *third* Rule, by the Ending, in the N. Acc. and V. of both Numbers, with the *English*.
20. Write the *Examples* of the *fourth* Rule, with the Gender and Genitive.
21. In like Manner, write [6, 8, 20, all] the *Exceptions*.

22. In like Manner, the *Examples* of the *fifth* Rule.
23. Likewise [6, 8, 10, 20, all] the *Exceptions*.
24. Write [4, 6, 8, all] the *Examples* of the *sixth* Rule with the *Gonder*, and Gen. Sing. and Nom. Plur.
25. In like Manner [6, 8, all] the *Exceptions*.
26. Write the *Examples* of the *seventh* Rule, with the *Gender*, *Gen.* and *Declension*.
27. In like Manner the *Exceptions*.
28. Likewise the *eighth* Rule.
29. Likewise [6, 8, 10, all] the *Examples* of the *ninth* Rule.

IV. HETEROCLITES.

30. Write the *Singulars only*, &c. with the *Gend.* and *Gen.*
31. Write the *Aptots* with *English*.
32. Write [from 1 to 20, from 20 to 40, &c. to 1000] the *Cardinal Numbers*.
33. Write [from 1st to 20th, from 20th to 40th, &c. to 1000th] *Ordinals*.
34. Write the *Monoptots*, *Diptots*, *Triptots*, in all their *Cases* with *English*.
35. Write the *Variants*, and mark * where they vary.
36. Write the *Redundants* in the Nom. and Gen. Sing.

V. ADJECTIVES.

37. *Gender* 8 Adjectives of three Endings in the N. m. f. n.
[G. D. Acc. V. Abl. Sing. or Plur.] N. *Durus*, *a*, *um*,
G. *Duri*, *æ*, *i*, &c. m. f. n.
38. Put proper *Substantives* to every Ending of [4, 5, 6,] all these 8 Adjectives, with (or without) the *English*, N. *Durus Culter*. *Dura Mensa*. *Durum Caput*, &c.
39. Decline *Durus Cultus*, *Dura Mensa*, &c. through-out, with (or without) *English*.
40. Write the N. G. and Dat. Sing. of [3, 5, 6, all] those Adjectives that make G. *ius*, D. *i*, and Gender the Endings.
41. *Gender* 4 Adjectives of 2 Endings, in the N. Acc. m. f. n.
V. Sing. and Plur. N. *Moll-is*, *is*, *e*, &c.

42. Gen.

42. Gender [4, 6, 8, all] those Adj. that have *er*, *is*, *e*,
^{m. f. n.}
 in the Nom. N. *Acer*, *acris*, *acre*, &c.

43. Gender [4, 6, 8, all] the Adjectives of one Ending,
^{m. f. n.}
 in the N. Acc. and Voc. Sing. and Plur. N. *Felix*.

Acc. *Felicem*, *felix*, &c.
^{m. f. n.}

V I. C O M P A R I S O N.

44. Compare [4, 5, 6, &c.] regular Adjectives, in the *Masculine*, [Fem. or Neut.] only, with (or without) the *English*. *Durus*, *durior*, *durissimus*, &c.

45. Decline [1, 2, 3, 4, &c.] Adjectives of the Comparative Degree, with a proper Substantive, &c. N. *Durior Penna*, &c.

46. Compare [8, 9, 12, 16, &c.] *Irregular* Adjectives in the *Masculine* [Fem. or Neut.] only, with (or without) the *English*. *Pulcher*, *pulchrior*, *pulcherrimus*, &c.

V II. P R O N O U N S.

47. Write [4, 8, 12,] all the *Pronouns* in the Nom. [G. D. Acc. V. Abl.] Sing. [or Plur.]

V III. V E R B S.

48. Form [4, 6, 8, &c.] regular Verbs of the 1st, [2d, 4th,] Conjugation. *Salto*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, to dance, &c. *Amo*, &c.

49. Form [6, 8, &c.] excepted Verbs of the 1st, [2, 4,] Conjugation, *Juvo*, *vi*, *tum*, *vare*, &c.

50. Form [6, 8, &c.] Verbs of the *third* Conjugation *Bibo*, *i*, *itum*, *ere*, &c.

51. Derive the Tenses from the *Present* Tense of 4, [6, 8, &c.] Verbs of the 1st, [2, 3, 4,] Conjugation with (or without) the *English*. *Salto*, *abam*, *abo*, &c.

52. Derive the Tenses from the *Preterperfect* Tense, &c. *Saltavi*, *averam*, &c.

53. Derive the Tenses from the *Supine*, &c. *Amatum*, *u*, *us*, &c.

54. Decline 4, [6, 8, &c.] Verbs of each Conjugation, in the Imperative Active [or Passive] with (or without) the

the *English*. *Salta, ato, &c.* Or in any other particular *Tense, Mood, or Person*.

55. Decline 4, &c. in the Imperative Passive. *Amare, ator, &c.*

56. *Form, Derive, Decline, &c.* in compounded Verbs.

57. Decline [4, 6, 8, &c.] *Impersonals* in the 3d Person. *Decet, decebat, &c.*

58. Form off the Participles, from [4, 6, 8, &c.] Verbs. *Amo, ans, aturus, atus, andus, &c.*

59. Write 6 [8, 10, &c.] *Prepositions* serving to an *Acc.* [or *Abl.*] with the *English* [or a proper Noun] to each. *Ad, to, &c.*

60. ANALYSE your Lesson in *Corderius*, or, &c. that is, write your *Nouns, &c.* in the N. Sing. and the *Verbs* in the Infinitive Present, with [or without] the *English* [*Gender, Declension, Conjugation,*] &c.

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